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SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO FUSE

PLANS FOR A NEW DEMOCRATIC-POPULIST-"SOCIALIST" PARTY.

Donnelly's Own Papers Comes Out With Plan--Debs Will Approve--Social Democrats Run Amuck in Politics--Kangaroos to Be Shipped.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Nov. 25.—The wreck of the Populist party, which occurred four years ago, left several thousand homeless party members who had wandered far in a vain endeavor to find a resting place. Yesterday Ignatius Donnelly's paper, "The Representative," appeared, and in it was a long editorial signed by A. Twitchell, the assistant editor of the paper. There is no doubt but that the article was inspired by Donnelly alone.

Several prominent populists give their unqualified approval to the plan. It was difficult to find a Social Democrat who is known outside of the walls of his own home, but such as were seen declare that there is nothing to keep Bryan Democrats, Populists, and Social Democrats apart.

There are three men who also ran for the presidency concerned—Bryan, Debs and Barker. It is understood that Debs will work for fusion. "Die Warheit," a Social Democratic organ, is preparing for the work, and it is declared that nothing can now keep the three parties apart.

The plan as outlined contempuates the throwing overboard of the ex-Socialist Labor Party men, as they proved themselves hard to handle. It is also more than probable that the majority of the Social Democrats in Mass., will be left out, as they failed to make good their boast of a large vote.

The editorial on the subject in the "Representative," is here reproduced.

HOW MAY REFORMERS WORK TOGETHER?

This is to-day a paramount issue before the mind of every thoughful reformer, and its solution lies in being consistent with professions.

Bryan was beaten because he was not consistent.

It was a ridiculous spectacle to see men holding views in all matters political at variance, yet all insisting that they were Democrats. It was inconsistency that should bring even to the face of a politician a blush. Bryan was guilty of this inconsistency, and those of his reform followers who were honest, when they saw the company they were getting into, turned back and repudiated such alliance.

This was the mistake made by all the honest followers of Bryan. They should have declared that if Hill and Cleveland were typical and representative Democrats, that they must be henceforth known by some other name. They should have discarded the name Democrat and allied themselves with Populists, Union Reform people and the Debs following and here are our reasons for this assertion:

Populists, Social Democrats and Bryanites are a unit in their support of and belief in majority rule. They all alike claim to favor such reforms as the masses want. These three reform elements in language more or less similar, have declared for such practical adoption of the principles of direct legislation as shall enact into law the will of the masses.

The same reasoning can be used to show that Bryan Democrats, Debs Socialists and Populists should be one on the questions of government money versus bankers' money, since all profess to be willing to arbitrate.

In conclusion, it may be said that when all three of these great reform parties have agreed to submit to popular vote the gist of the money question, and the extent to which we shall go in matters of public ownership, and have agreed upon a speedy and effective system of direct legislation that shall enact into law the final decision of a popular vote, we have pretty nearly reached a basis upon which all reforms may unite in one common cause and one common party.

This fact alone, if all three of these factions were honest and consistent, should insure their united action.

Let us now look a step further for points on which these reformers agree.

Debs' followers favor public ownership of all public utilities, and many things commonly regarded as private or individual utilities. They believe that all productive wealth should be owned in common, or, in other words, they would abolish private capitalism in all means of production and distribution. Their declarations are very sweeping in these particulars. Notwithstanding their views, they modify their platform demands to such utilities or capital as the public may elect should be owned in common. This practically refers the whole question of public ownership to a majority of the masses. Debs' followers also want public ownership of all lands, but are willing to leave this question also to a majority rule.

Now come the Populists with their demand for public ownership of public utilities, but they favor private ownership of the little home, and such means of production and distribution as do not seem likely to become subjects of monopoly, but, like the Debsites, they are willing to tread the path of public ownership as fast as the majority approve by a referendum vote. This willingness to arbitrate should certainly bring the Debs people and Populists in pretty close touch.

Now, when we come to the Bryanites, most of them believe in municipal ownership. A large number of reform Democrats now favor public ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, but do not go as far on these lines as Populists; but, like Socialists and Populists, they, too, say they are willing to submit to majority rule; they champion self-government.

Poplists must cease to kick against an advance along the line of public ownership, provided always that majority approve. We must cease to kick against our own medicine, the referendum and the Socialists must come down off their high horse and submit to the same popular will.

Reformers must get together and work as a unit. Fusion of different parties with different platforms and different organizations is, and always must be, a failure.

But it seems to us that a few reform planks like the money plank and public ownership could be so worded that all honest reformers could unite in one party under one name for the submission of these planks to popular vote. We should all be willing to submit to such steps toward reform as the masses will vote for. Let a popular vote determine whether we shall have the reforms advocated by the Bryanites, Debsites or Populists.

E. A. T.

CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

How the Factory Inspectors Aided the Manufacturers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—Believing it might be of interest to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE, I herein give you a few extracts from a description of the late Cigarmakers' strike in New York as told by a member of one of the firms that was involved.

Among other things, he related as follows: "I tell you it was a hard summer for me. The head of the firm left for Europe just after the strike broke out, and the management of the business was left to me. There were nevertheless many interesting features about the whole affair; one especially, which I will tell you of.

"One day I was offered twenty-five or thirty-five men who would go to work provided they were furnished lodging within the factory. I told them that I did not care to go to the expense of buying cots; because the strike might end at any time. They then offered to sleep on the beneres and floor if I would give them a job. After considering the matter, I put them to work.

"They were an industrious lot of fellows, working every night until 10 or 11 o'clock. Now, there is, in the State of New York, a law forbidding the lodging of employees within a factory. So the first thing I did was to see the district factory inspector. I had no trouble to 'fix' him, and I went on undisturbed for a while.

"As I expected, we were soon discovered by some of the strikers. They would take positions in the windows of the buildings across the street, where by the aid of opera glasses, they could see everything that went on in our factory; especially at night.

"They reported the matter to their committee, and it reported us to the authorities at Albany.

"A few days later I received a telephone call, and was given the following message: 'Don't let the men sleep in the factory to-night.'

"I knew at once what it meant; the message, of course, came from the inspector.

"At first I hardly knew what to do. I could not tell the men that I could not provide for them that night, for they would have quit their job right then and there. So I rented several rooms in the building adjoining ours, and arranged matters with the men to sleep there that night.

"I remained in the factory. The men quit work about 10 o'clock. I turned out the lights, led them down stairs to the basement, then up the rear way to the court back of the factory, over into the building next door, and, after I had them safely in their rooms, I hastened back to my office and awaited further developments.

"Presently there came a knock; I went to the door, and found two factory inspectors who had come from Albany. I asked them what they wanted, and one said: 'We have come to inspect your factory.'

"I said: 'Gentelman, do you not know that the laws read that you may inspect a factory at any reasonable hour? You do not call this time, reasonable, do you?'

"His answer was: 'As a charge has been entered against you, we have a right to inspect, even at this hour.'

"To my question: 'And what is the charge?' he answered: 'You are charged with lodging employees within your factory.'

"I smiled and told them they were mistaken, and would be only too glad to escort them through the building and convince them that the charge was without foundation.

"I took them through. They were much surprised to find no one there, and felt pretty sore. Filled with oaths against the strikers, they returned to Albany.

"The next night the men again slept in the factory, and I was not disturbed after that."

This same member of the firm also said, that during their strike, he was approached by one of the strike committee, who threatened him with a boycott. He only laughed and said to the committee-man: "Have you any influence over your Union?"

He answered that he thought he had, whereupon the firm member further told him: "I'll tell you wat I will do. You go back to your Union, bring all your influence to bear, get your Union to institute a boycott against me and then come back to me, and I will present you, or your Union, with a certified check for $1,000."

The reader will hereby see that the capitalist looks upon the boycott as a first-class advertisement.

THE DEBATE.

A PEN SKETCH THAT GIVES A STRIKING PICTURE.

The De Leon-Harriman Debate in New Haven Proved to Be From the Start an Ignominious Rout Both to the Intelligence and the Character of the "Borers From Within."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—The Grand Opera House was to-night the center of attraction for a large crowd that gathered to listen to the debate on Trade Unionism from the Socialist standpoint and the Social Democratic standpoint. The occasion proved to be a treat, a rare treat, although it soon became evident to the audience that what they came for they did not get. They expected a debate. What took place can hardly be called a debate.

Daniel De Leon opened, presenting the Socialist policy towards Trade Unionism. His thirty minutes were taken up with a cogent and coherent argument, clinched with illustrations taken from the official journal of the pure and simple trades unions. He showed how essential economic organizations of labor (Trade Unions) were, so as to afford the working class something now, at least some temporary relief in its struggles in the shop with the capitalist class. He proceeded to prove how the pure and simple Trades Union movement wholly failed in this respect and only superintended the steady decline of the working class, rendering the workers more and more abjectly miserable. He explained this phenomenon by a rapid sketch of of the history of Unionism in America, showing the Union had ceased to be a labor organization, but acted obedient to the dictates of the capitalist class, or was a, to the capitalist, convenient engine whereby to stifle every throb of the rank and file for better economic conditions. The means by which the pure and simple union was thus preverted from its true purpose was the union placemen, the officers, generally known as labor fakirs or the Organized Scabbery, and fitly termed the "Labor Lieutenants of the Employer" have full swing, inscribed the experience made in trying to reform such organizations by the "boring from within" theory, and with graphic illustrations, each of which was a clincher, he demonstrated that "boring from within" was merely a blind for lying low, letting the "Labor Lieutenants of the Employer" have full swing, in other words, it amounted to a betrayal of the working class. In view of that the Socialists had set up the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. This body was a gage of battle issued to the Organized Scabbery. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance organized all the unorganized workers it could reach, and by its propaganda and conduct, always enlightening the workers, would compel the pure and simple outposts of capital to surrender. Those that did not surrender would be taken by assault.

When Mr. Harriman rose to answer on the Social Democratic side, he looked beaten. His thirty minutes' speech proved it. It was clear that he had expected a very different sort of argument. Ignorant as he proved himself of the labor movement, he evidently had never paid attention to the trades union discussion hat has been going on in the labor press for now fully ten years. As an "intellectual," he showed himself one of those who hover in the air and think it needless expenditure of time to consider the Trades Union question. He evidently had prepared a regular paste-board speech of the pure and simple stamp, that admits in an abstract way the necessity of labor politics but claims that the Trades Union furnishes "something now." The presentation of the Socialist position evidently knocked his prepared "impromptu answer" into fragments. Off and on during his thirty minutes' answer and his subsequent thirty minutes' rejoinder, fragments of this smashed speech came floating along making him look more and more ridiculous. The bulk of his time was taken up with a rehash of slanders uttered by the Organized Scabbery of the International Cigarmaker's Union against the Alliance. He clung to these like a ship-wrecked mariner to a spar, and tried every trick of the pulpiteer, the shyster and the push-cart vender to befog the audience. He produced voluminous "documents" on the Davis affair, and mid contortions and distortions, attempted to have that large audience pass judgment upon documents that needed careful individual study. He had no argument; he ran away from the argument. Both his answer and rejoinder were a series of allegations, many of them contradictory.

When it was De Leon's turn to reply with twenty minutes and subsequently close with a ten minutes' rejoinder, there was no argument for him to debate on any further. His own argument stood untouched, he was master of the field. The chairman, Mr. Clegg, who is a student at Yale, when calling upon De Leon, with correct instinct, said, "Mr. De Leon will now rebut with twenty minutes." De Leon's two turns, after his opening, resembled the chase given by the cavalry of a victorious army to the enemy in wild flight. He picked up as many allegations as he had time to, and sabred them.

There were two incidents that were rather dramatic. One occurred when, in a flurry of histrionic indignation, Mr. Harriman turned to De Leon and asked: "How much did you get from Davis?" The audience, even the "claque" of International sick-and-death-benefit reactionists, felt shocked at such indecent conduct; the chairman could hardly restrain his indignation. He looked as tho' he expected to see De Leon fly across the stage at Harriman's throat. That did not happen. Instead, there was a matchless tableau of several seconds presented by the two men. De Leon, unmoved in his seat, covered Harriman with a fixed look of unspeakable contempt; while Harriman, correctly sizing up the expression on De Leon's face, looked the coward, who felt safe in his scurrility, due to the place he was in, but whose skin, nevertheless quivered under the lash of the cowhide, that he knew would have otherwise cut him across the face.

The second incident happened when the "claque" just referred to, and which was applauding and shouting for Mr. Harriman, even when he did nothing but hem and haw, tried to disconcert De Leon with continuous hisses. Stepping forward, and shaking his finger at the bunch, De Leon said: "You might as well know that I have faced worse mobs of labor fakirs than you! Your hisses will not affect me. I am not to-night addressing this comparatively small meeting only. I am addressing millions of workingmen. This discussion is being taken down stenographically in full and will be published." A shiver was perceptible on that side of the house. The petty thought of conceiving so important a discussion as one that could be dwarfed into the treatment accorded to hall meetings, had got a douche of cold water.

The "debate" presented an excellent picture. It brought out into strong relieg the manly attitude, the honest purpose and the impregnable position of the Socialist Trades Union policy; and this was brought out all the stronger through the contrast offered by the Kangaroo-Social-Democratic policy. The latter proved itself a characterless handmaid of the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class.

SOCIALISM IN COLUMBUS.

Dr. Gladden and His Student's League Arraigned.

A regular business and agitation meeting of Section Columbus was held Sunday afternoon. Oto Stinehofff addressed the agitation meeting on the New Trades the changes of condition from ancient through to modern times, and clearly showed that the fakir union of the present must give way to a union adapted to modern conditions. The address throughout showed that the speaker had given the subject much study. His earnestness and eloquence throughout was highly pleasing, and to some extent a real surprise. The comrades here show no spirit of discouragement on account of the Debserie trying to mislead our vote, but on the contrary exhibit a new spirit of vigor, as all the force of plutocracy was used to promote the interest in the S. D. P., it must be clear that it was only a scheme for division which will prove ineffectual, for the Debs people already show a desire to get together, which will not be hard for the honest rank and file. The following resolution was adopted concerning a scheme of Dr. Washington Gladden, pastor of the First Congregational church. The resolution, which is based on the following statement found in the "Post" of this city of the issue of the 15th inst. explains itself.

Section Columbus, of the Socialist Labor Party, adopted the following resolutions at its meeting Sunday afternoon:

Whereas, Dr. Gladden and others are to organize a student's league of Columbus and vicinity, the primary object of the league being to promote and establish better citizenship. As these students are gathered in Columbus from the various parts of the State and are expected to wield an influence in their future social life, it becomes a matter of interest to the proletarians of the State, whether the chains of slavery are to be tightened upon the wage-working people or broken as an effect of the teachings. The term good citizen and bad citizen is not expressive of any condition of the individual. Fortunately most of the people have arrived at a state of intelligence which enables them to recognize this law; but unfortunately there are few people who have the force of character to act upon lines that would render practical results to the people, as a body, by virtue of being possessed of this knowledge. We, therefore, resolve to disapprove of an organization for such purposes as those of the student's league, and insist that it is the duty of all interested to enter into a study of capitalism—the effect of machinery used to the aggrandisement of a few private individuals or whether this machinery is to be placed back in the custody of those who operate it and to whom it in a just nature of things belongs. This is the duty of the hour and should engage the undivided attention of all who aspire to the title of a good citizen. The student who is looking forward to a professional life should not be deceived, but should understand that the social economic sky is not laden with flattering promises for the future.

FURTHER RETURNS

Of the Socialist Labor Party Vote Still Coming in.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—Official result of election in Los Angeles County:

Presidential Electors	79
Congressman for 6th Dist. Los Angeles County	64
Assemblyman 72d Dist.	36
" 73d Dist.	47
" 74th Dist.	141
Judge of Superior Court	150
Supervisor, 2d Dist.	54
" 4th Dist.	36
" 5th Dist.	25
Vote for Presidential electors 1896	106

COLORADO.

PUEBLO, Colo Nov. 23.—Socialist Labor Party vote in Pueblo county in 1896 was 22 this year 56.

ILLINOIS.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 21.—St. Clair Co., for Malloney, 184; for Debs, 109.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—The vote in Cook County, Illinois (unofficial), is: Malloney, 434; Hoffman (Governor), 426.

St. Clair County.—(S. L. P.) Malloney, 184; Hoffman, 179; Cox, Lieut. Gov., 194. Debs (S. D. P.), 109; Perry, Gov., 108.

Collinsville.—Official returns of votes cast in Collinsville for S. L. P. is 33; in 1896 it was 1.

Edwardsville.—This County polled 57 votes; all straight but 1.

Springfield.—This city polled 26 votes; Debs, 38.

Morgan County.—Malloney and Remmel polled 66 votes; Debs, 150.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 22.—S. L. P. electors get 131 votes in city and County.

In Paducah, S. L. P., 64; S. D. P., 6.

MARYLAND.

Counties and Balt- City.	Mal'y	Debs
Alleghany	18	106
Annie Arundel	0	4
Baltimore	72	56
Calvert	0	3
Caroline	4	8
Carroll	8	12
Cecil	8	11
Charles	0	6
Dorchester	4	5
Frederick	10	5
Garrett	0	6
Harford	4	9
Howard	3	4
Kent	2	4
Montgomery	6	9
Prince George's	3	6
Queen Anne's	2	5
Somerset	24	6
St. Mary's	6	0
Talbot	4	4
Washington	8	11
Wicomico	0	0
Worcester	0	1
Baltimore City	205	617
Total	391	908

MASSACHUSETTS.

LOWELL, MASS., Nov 24.—It will be interesting to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE, especially in Massachusetts, to get the correct return of the vote cast in the Spindle city (commonly called) for all candidates on the S. L. P. ticket November 6th last, given by Assistant City Clerk McCarthy. It will look surprising in some cases, but correct.

President and vice president, Malloney and Remmel	56
Governor, Michael T. Berry	226
Lieut.-Governor, Moritz E. Ruther	161
Secretary of State, Alfred, E Jones	195
Treasurer, Fred A. Nagler	148
Auditor, Frank Albin Forestrom	173
Att'y-General, Frank McDonald	187
Congress, 5th district, O. L. Woodbury	87
Councillor, 6th district, —— Mayo	206
Senator, 7th district, Robt. A. Owen	91

Representatives inthe General Court:

Twentyfifth District

James Cryan	96
Michael Roarke	136
Oscar Woodbury	70

Twenty-sixth District.

George Boothroyd	105
Lackey Currey	94
Wm. L. Kinsella	108
County, Commissioner, —— O,Donnell	306
Register of Deeds, North Middlesex district, James Everett	2402
County Treasurer, —— Grant	2596

DALTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—S. L. P. vote for Governor, 8; Lieutenant Governor, 12; Secretary of State, 13; Treasurer, 15; Auditor, 14; Attorney General, 6.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—The official vote of Boston was given out yesterday morning. The returns show a gain of 100 votes for Berry over original figures given out.

It will also be noted that for Sheriff there were but two candidates, the Rep-Dem combination candidate, and the Socialist Labor Party man, and the Socialist Labor Party men got the large vote in Suffolk County of 6,639, which is pretty fair.

Governor (Michael T. Berry)	1,511
Lieut. Gov. (Moritz E. Ruther)	1,038
Secretary (Alfred E. Jones)	1,378
Treasurer (Fred. A. Nagler)	1,245
Auditor (Frank Forsstrom)	1,271
At. Gen. (Frank MacDonald)	1,721
*Sheriff (Thomas Loring)	6,630

*Suffolk County.

MINNESOTA.

RED WING, Minn., Nov. 21.—The vote in Goshen County for Malloney, 17; in '96, 12. For Kriz, 13; in '96, 2.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 21.—The vote in Duluth for the S. L. P. is as follows: Malloney, 98; Kriz, for Governor, 117; Johnson, for Congress, 139. In 1898, Hammond, for Governor, 60; Kriz, for Congress, 59.

MINNEAPOLIS Nov. 26.—Official vote for Socialist Labor Party in Hennepin county.

President Malloney, 283; Governor, Kriz, 177; Mayor, Olson, 277; Congress, Johnson 992; Alderman of Sixth Ward, Holm, 76., Kangs—President, Debs, 631; Governor, Lucas, 503; Congress, Hershfeld, 725; Mayor Kingsbury, 217.

MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in Missouri is 1,294.

NEW YORK.

GLOVERVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The official canvass in Fulton county: Malloney, 179; Debs, 98; Corregan, 186; Hanford, 41.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The straight S. L. P. vote here is 45. Corregan, for Governor, 50. The S. D. P. got 10.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Oswego County returns give Molloney 89; Debs, 23. For Governor, S. L. P., 92; S. D. P., 25.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Vote for Malloney 22; Debs, 4.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov 21.—Complete returns for Orange County give Malloney and Remmel 64; Debs, 25; Corregan, 77; Hanford, 28; E. Gialy, Congress, 71.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23—With four counties mssing, returns give Malloney and Remmel 2,004 votes in the State.

OHIO.

HAMILTON, O., Nov. 23.—In 1896 7 S. L. P. votes here, this time for Malloney and Remmel 108.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Nov. 25.—The Socialist Labor Party polled 21 straight votes. The Social Democratic Party polled 3 votes in this town.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—From official returns given out by the State Department Malloney and Remmel are credited with 2,936 votes. In 1896 the S. L. P. vote was 1,683

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—The actual count in Allegheny County, Pa., gives the fighting S. L. P. 1,887 votes, which is an increase of 1,620 over 1896, and moves the Party up to the third column. The Prohibition Party's vote was 1,874; the Debserie got 424, and People's Party 48. Section Pittsburg is getting the buzz-saw in shape for the next campaign.

QUAKERTOWN, Pa., Nov. 22.—Official returns for Bucks County give Malloney 27; Debs, 25.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21.—Official returns give Malloney and Remmel 1,423 votes; Reid for Congress, First District, 1,023; Longworth, Second Congressional District, 557.

WISCONSIN.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 23.—Malloney and Remmel polled 123 votes here.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 25.—The official canvass of the vote of Wisconsin shows the count to be as follows:

For President—Debs, 7,084; Malloney, 531.

Governor—Tuttle, (Soc. Dem.,) 6,527; Wilke, (Soc. Labor,) 504.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 25.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in this State is is 859.

SEATTLE WASH. Nov. 26.—Offical returns for Kings county give Malloney, 229; Debs, 269.

The De Leon-Harriman Debate.

A full stenographic report of the De Leon-Harriman debate at New Haven, Conn., Sunday November 25, on the subject of Trade Unionism will appear in the DAILY PEOPLE issue of Sunday, December 2 and in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Saturday, December 8.

These issues should be given the greatest possible circulation. Orders should be sent in as soon as possible.

CONTINUING THE FIGHT.

SECTION EVERETT MASS. S. L. P. UNDAUNTED ENTERS THE FRAY.

A Complete Ticket Nominated by the Municipal Convention of the Party—Address of Candidate for Mayor on Accepting the Nomination.

EVERETT, Mass., Nov. 24.—The Socialist Labor Party held municipal caucuses on Monday evening, Nov. 19th, in wards 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. An evidence that the Party is gaining in this city, was manifested by the increase in attendance at these caucuses. Candidates for the Common Council and delegates to the Municipal Convention were chosen, and a ward committee for 1901 was elected in each ward.

A Municipal Convention was held at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, 154 School street, on Friday evening, November 23. The convention was called to order by Edwin S. Mayo, chairman of the ward and city committee, a temporary organization was effected by the choice of Alfred E. Jones as chairman and Edwin S. Mayo as secretary. The committee on credentials reported complete delegations from each ward. The temporary organization was made permanent and the body proceeded to make its nominations which were as follows:

For Mayor—Albert M. Grant.

For Aldermen—Edwin S. Mayo, Amos P. Jones, Joel Miller and O. H. Lange.

For School Committee—Alfred E. Jones.

Candidates for Common Council (nominated in caucus)—Ward 1, Wm. Edmonstone; Ward 2, M. J. King; Ward 3, Geo. O. Clapp; Ward 5, Samuel Ferguson and Andreas F. Johnson.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE BY CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

TO THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF EVERETT.

Comrades!

In accepting the nomination as your candidate for Mayor of our city, I fully realize the responsibility that rests upon me in so doing. I feel honored, and fully appreciate your confidence in placing me at the head of the municipal ticket of the only genuine workingmen's party in existence in this country, and I trust that I may merit a continuance of your confidence, and that this campaign may advance the cause in which we are jointly interested, and move the wage-workers of Everett one step nearer the goal of our ambition, the Co-operative Commonwealth. The capitalist class of our city with their middle class followers seem to be united this year, as but one candidate has as yet materialized, he having labored so faithfully in their interests for the past year they dislike to make a change.

With the Socialist Labor Party it is different, our conditions as wage-slaves have not changed, and it is necessary that we continue our skirmishes in this war against capitalism until a decisive "battle of the ballots" shall have wiped this obnoxious system out of existence. To the workingmen of Everett I would say that I believe it is only lack of knowledge of your true position in this class struggle, that induces you to vote for capitalist candidates, against your own economic interests. Our city is (and has been ever since its incorporation) in the hands of a few capitalists and their "tools," and all expenditures, all improvements, have been made where it would best serve their material interests. It is time the wage-workers of Everett should give a thought to THEIR material interests, and see how diametrically opposed are those of the capitalist class. Our literature has been distributed, from time to time, all over the city, in our endeavor to reach the intelligence of the working class, that they might learn all that we stand for and propose to do. Workingmen, I trust you will register your condemnation of present conditions with a class-conscious vote for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, each and every one a wage-worker, and from such only can the working class expect a government that will liberate them from the bonds of wage-slavery. A vote for them is a step towards the "collective ownership of the machinery of production and distribution, including the land and its operation by all, co-operatively, for the benefit of all."

All can not be accomplished at once, but must be attained by degrees, city and town governments can first be secured, then State and Nation should become what the founders of this Republic proclaimed it to be: "a government of, for, and by the people." Want and fear of approaching want will ever be present so long as the capitalist system exists. All students of economics and sociology are aware that the position we maintain is right, but their material interests (or at least that portion of them that are in the capitalist class or dependent upon them) forces them to maintain silence. Workingmen, permit the scales to drop from your eyes, and behold the only organization that truly represents your interests, the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that stands for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Yours truly,

ALBERT M. GRANT,
210 Bradford street, Everett, Mass.

A DIALOGUE.

INNOCENT BARBER AND SOCIALIST EXCHANGE VIEWS.

A Tonsorial Artist Is Drawn Into a Political Discussion, in the Course of Which He Admits the Hole That the Small Trader Is In.

My barber nowadays wears a woebegone expression. The complacent look, produced by thrift in business, coupled to an imaginative mind, has given place to a front of gloom and undefined hostility to things in general. This general disgruntledness, however, has a very specific and particular cause. It is inability to hang on in competition with the "big feller," while the exasperating un-get-away-from-ableness of the matter, the continual butting of the head against the wall whichever way the poor man turns, consumes him with impotent rage.

The conversation, at first dusultory, setled at last like a bee on a flower. Conversation, which began with the customary comparison of notes on the weather, led easily to the weather on the boulevards of Paris, thence to Kruger's expected arrival at Marseilles, from that to the British-Boer War, therefrom to British imperialism, British imperialism to American imperialism, American imperialism to its companion and cause, the Trusts—from physical weather to social weather.

As we reached the Trusts, I espied a large and beautiful automobile go sailing past with great speed and ease. This slight incident set in train a discussion involving both the urban and city middle classes. Calling the barber's attention to it, I said:

"What do you suppose will become of the horses now?"

"Don't know, sir; sausage, I guess."

Calculating and chuckling off so much of a laugh as I deemed would repay the barber for his witty attempt, I continued as he went on scraping:

"And who will eat the sausage?"

"Workingmen."

"Yes," said I, "and also the middle class that the department store which owns that "auto" is smashing down into the working class."

Mr. Barber started. "That's so, sir."

"And," said I, "what's to become of the farmer who has been accustomed to making a great part of his living by raising these horses and producing hay, corn, oats and straw for them?"

"Well, I don't see what he can do unless he gets work making the automobiles."

"Not much. Machinery's got too perfect, and thrown too many men out of work to leave any place for the farmers. Did you read the report in the papers of the Manhattan Elevated? No? Well, that shows you how more work can be done with fewer men. That report says the road's EARNINGS were $625,000 GREATER for the year ending September 30 than for the previous year, while their OPERATING EXPENSES were over $90,000 LESS; which, being interpreted, means, that 6,584,293 more passengers, and a slew more of freight were carried, while several hundred fewer "hands" did the job—or ticket-choppers, or miners in getting out coal, etc., etc. No, sir, your farmers will have to do something else. He can't get a job making automobiles."

The barber was puzzled. With a shrug of his shoulders, he ventured, however: "He'll have to raise cattle, I suppose."

"But," I said "if more cattle are produced, won't the price of cattle fall, and the farmer still be bad off?"

But this time Mr. Barber felt "where am I at" like, but responded:

"Well, that's so."

"Besides," I went on, "Rockfeller's $50,000,000 cattle trust in Texas will knock 'em "sky-high in that line."

By now the Tonsorial artist was excited. In strong English he broke out: "That's what's the matter. It's these big trusts that's ruining this country. The little farmer can't make a living and the men with a little business here in the city are going to the dog. I tell you this country is going to see a revolution pretty soon, if things don't change.

"Why," he went on, getting more and more excited, "right here in this block, right on this side of the street six people with a little business have had to close out since last summer." (The block in question is so short that a brisk walk will pass it in less than twenty seconds—showing how high the percentage of failures is.) He went on, pointing out block after block, with their numerous and increasing failures; and coming down to where the collar rubbed the sore shoulder, he said: "Look at me; I used to have plenty customers; now hardly anybody comes. I can hardly pay my expenses."

"Well," said I, "is anybody coming in their places?"

"No, sir; they can't. The places are to let. They can't compete with the department stores. The department stores are an outrage. They sell everything—even meat, carriages, clothing, human hair goods (here was one bug under the chip) toilet articles (another bug) run restaurants, barber-shops (ah, still another bug)—everything! everything, sir! ought to be a law passed against them."

"Well," I inquired, as, like a spluttering swimmer, I blew out of my mouth the lather that in his unusual excitement he had dropped, "well, how are you going to stop them. The big men, buying wholesale, can get his goods cheaper than the little men, and so can sell cheaper, can't he? and we are going to buy where we can get things the cheapest, aren't we?—you included—and you can't make a law to stop us from buying of him."

"Yes," he said, "but we can pass a law that will make him pay a license for each separate business that he runs—one for meat, one for wagons, and so on. That way he'll have to sell his goods the same as the rest of us."

"Still," I said, "that will not prevent him buying cheaper than the small man, will it?"

"No, sir; but——"

"They can buy, say, a barrel of sugar for $5, where it costs a small man, say, $6—eh?"

"Yes, sir; but——"

"And suppose the license was as high as $1 on each barrel: the big man's sugar would cost him $5 plus $1, or $6; and the little man's would cost $6 plus $1, or $7. The little man would still be just as far behind as ever—$1 behind."

This staggered the tonsorial man, but he rallied finally with the statement that he would have a graduated income tax passed exempting the smaller incomes.

"But that would be unconstitutional," I said, and showed him how, when the thing was brought down to the last analysis, it would simply amount to a higher tax on each barrel of sugar for the large man than for the small man—the tax rate for one man per barrel would not be the same for one man as for another, and as soon as you make a difference in the rate charged two or more people, there is no rule left, the rate can be anything for anybody—anarchy. "Anyway," I said, "how are you going to get your law passed? Some say it must be settled by the State, some by the United States. Finally, anyway, you get your law up to the House of Representatives, and they pass it; then it goes to the Senate, then the Senate passes it with an amendment tagger to it that makes it necessary to go back to the House of Representatives again; then suppose you get it back thro' the Senate again, in spite of the big corporations, they will buy the President to veto it; then you have to have a barrel of money—where'll YOU get it—to get it passed over the President's head; and after it is passed over the President's veto, the Supreme Court says it is unconstitutional and it is DEAD. What can you do. That Court is appointed for life. You can't get at them and they are put there by Reps and Dems alike—the Dems to whom you give your vote. Where are you. You are in a blind alley wherever you go."

"My God, you're right. It's a veritable cul-de-sac." At this point when I was putting on my coat, his eyes shone like those of an encaged and enraged ferret. "I don't see anything for it," he said, "but a revolution. Why politics are rotten. The Republicans in this district offered me $50 for my vote and $100 if I would issue a statement renouncing Bryan and endorsing McKinley. (The barber was formerly president and now is vice-president of a large French society.) "I saw them buy votes at $5 apiece at the polls and saw them hand out the money."

"But what good are the Democrats?" I said. "Their leader, Croker, is one of the king bees in the Auto-Truck trust that will control those automobiles, one of which we saw pass. You take that electric light over your barber chair—who controls that? Standard Oil Whitney. And whom does Standard Oil Whitney control? Tammany Hall and Croker, you vote for. Ditto with your gas and the street car you ride on. The same people control the sugar you eat. The beer you drink and the ice it is cooled with are controlled by the Tammany millionaires, and so on. And when big Republican corporations break the law here in the city, who lets them do it? Tammany Hall. What for? For hush money. Tammany draws enormous funds out of its houses of prostitution, saloons, from big Republican corporations, and then socks the tax rate onto you besides. What do you amount to—you've got no money to pay for favors?

"Why don't you little fellows organize? You can't—they kill you off and make wage-workers of you faster than you could organize. You cannot get together; you don't know enough. You are scattered too much. You are in the dark; you are suspicious of one another. You dread every day you may become a working man. Well, you'll be one pretty soon all right enough. And then you'll be compelled to get together with the working class. They're not scattered. They are thousands in one box, one shop—sometimes a hundred thousand on a railroad system. They are all squeezed by one and the same pressure—the same capitalist master—the trust that bankrupts you.

"The workers must see that not one can get out unless all get out. Hence all will hang together so that none will hang separately. You join their party, the Socialist Labor Party. Help that to power. That's the revolutionary pary—not backwards, as you wanted to go—but forwards, to get hold of and use those great machines, stores, etc., and get all the good out of them and not tax them out of existence, as you wanted to do, so that a million of little cockroach holes called stores, barber shops, etc., could stand in the way of civilization, and then make you wear your gizzard out to make both ends meet while you skin your own helpers shamefully. Wake up! Be a civilized man, and join the Socialist Labor Party."

I don't think that barber's brain has stopped sizzling yet. Maybe it will do some good, maybe not. Anyway, he can't blame me if he doesn't know what to do.

The "victory" of the Social Democratic party has resulted in a wail of woe. There are not only two National Executive Committees, but there is also one that does not exist, and there are several others which are going to exist. The sorrowful scenes at the harmony gatherings in Boston and Chicago are tributary to this state of affairs. Much of the sorrow comes from the fact that the out-of-a-job ministers have taken possession of the center of the stage and hold it against all comers. Even the singing societies are not allowed to sing till they have learned some church songs. They have become religious organization, and instead of the old songs of freedom, the marching music, and the hymns of the working class, we shall hereafter listen to the inspiring gospel tunes as rendered by the different organization that once declared war on all churches. Truly, unity is real—it is earnest, and the grave is not its goal—the singing societies and the out of work ministers have united for the grand object of making it unnecessery for the ministers to seek for work.

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY.

STALWARTS WAGING WAR IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

In Washington and Connecticut the Fight Goes on—Replies Which Go Straight to the Point.

Socialists all over the country manifest unusual activity. Whoever throws down the gauntlet will assuredly be met. The two following articles show how unassailable the Socialist position is. The first is from Adam Marx, of New London, Conn. The second is from William McCormick of Fairhaven, Wash. The letter and editorial, to which our men replied, are given in full.

To the Editor of the "Telegraph:"

Sir—In your issue of to-day appeared a letter from one of your correspondents entitled "Is Contradictory?" in which an attempt is made to discredit the statement that general prosperity previals in our land. Before attempting any refutation of certain statements made in the letter, allow me to congratulate you on your eminently felicitous punctuation of the title to the letter. I notice with pleasure that you prefer an interrogation mark after the title "Is Contradictory?" instead of a period, and I therefore infer that your esteemed staff think the contents of the letter open to question.

In the first place I suspect that the letter came from the pen of some discontented socialist—a class, which, fortunately for our land numbers but comparitively few of our seventy-six millions of population. The advocate of socialism are zealots in the superlative degree, and the fundamental tenet of their belief is discontentment of things in general and of governments in particular. A blind zeal for their hobby has eaten them up, and consequently, a person whose mind is unalterably biased in but one direction ought not to judge of matters which lie wholly without the range of his limited vision.

To say that "our factories are closing down, or run on short time and reducing wages every day," is as transparently false and shallow as hardly to merit a refutation. The correspondent who writes such stuff is guilty of one of two charges; either he is wholly ignorant of commercial reports, or because of an inordinate desire to win converts to his theory of discontentment, willfully falsifies facts. A hasty review of commercial reports of the last two or three years will disclose to an unprejudiced mind the fact that mills and factories in general have not only not been closing down but, on the contrary, having been running full time and over-time and still are unable to supply their orders. I fancy that if this country were suffering from "over-production and under-consumption," as our correspondent affirms, manufacturers would not rush their operatives with "dummy orders" simply for the costly fun of "seeing the wheels go round."

In referring to the prosperity of our own thriving city, let me remind your correspondent that only a day or two ago the Eastern Ship Building company advertised for one hundred men at once, with a possible increase to six hundred in the near future. Does such a condition of affairs look like a general lack of prosperity? I answer, only to the man who would sit on a chopping block and freeze rather than take up the ax and warm himself by cutting the wood.

The mistake under which your correspondent labors is in preferring to draw general and sweeping conclusions from isolated cases rather that to particularize from the term "general prosperity" signifies that every one shall have an equal portion of this world's goods with his neighbor, our friend had better pack his bag immediately for the mythical land of Eutopia, or, as an alternative consult Professor Totten as to when the Millenium is likely to dawn. It is a peculiarity of human nature that one man shall have greater ability than another and the inauguration of a so-called "Socialist Republic" will not remove this peculiarity.

In this connection it may be well to suggest a problem for our friend, the socialist, to solve. Given one hundred men with equal portions of goods to-day; compute the length of time it will take, so long as human nature remains as it is to-day, for fifty of the men to control the goods of the remaining fifty.

The general tone of the arguments presented in the above mentioned letter may be likened to the complaint of the man who after seeing all nature revive under the beneficial effects of a recent shower, argues that the shower was of no avail because it did not refresh the earth under his own carriage house.

To a fair minded observer, it seems that if ever there was a time when the chief magistrate of our commonwealth could fitly recommend that on the 29th day of November we "give thanks to Almighty God for a prosperity which fills our land with plenty," that time is the present. A CONTRIBUTOR.

New London, Conn., Nov. 17, 1900.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILLING TO HIRE A HALL TO HEAR THE "CONTRIBUTOR."

To the Editor of "The Telegraph":

Sir—From my letter, which apppeared in the issue of November 17, 1900, and to which there appeared a reply from one who signs himself "A Contributor," who in his attempt to refute and assail socialists and socialism has according to my judgment, not proven that conditions are different from what I have pictured them to be, he tries to impress upon the public that Socialists are a class of men who would sit rather on a chopping block and freeze rather than take up the axe and warm themselves by cutting the wood. No doubt "A Contributor" is one who owns the chopping block and axe, and receives in return for the privilege of allowing others to chop it, all that is chopped, and gives the chopper in return for his labor the chips that fall by the way side. What is true of the above illustration between the chopper and chopping block owner, is also true of every other industry to-day.

The tailor who is engaged in making fine custom clothing, himself has to wear shoddy and sweat-shop made clothes. The shoemaker who is engaged in making fine shoes, has to content himself with the cast-off shoes of others, and what is true of the tailor and shoemaker, is also true of all men engaged in the making of high class goods.

That socialism breeds discontent is not to be denied, for it proves to the workingmen that under our present system, i. e., Capitalism, they are exploited of over four-fifths of their products. It is human nature that when one is conscious of the fact that he is taken advantage of by a class, to despise and be discontented until he has succeeded in righting the wrong that he suffers from.

That the working people are receiving to-day a smaller portion of the wealth than they create is not to be denied by any one who has read the United States census, as the following will show:

In 1850 the wealth owned by capitalists was $8,000,000,000; the per cent. of wealth produced as wages was 62½, and the per cent. of wealth produced taken as profit was 37½ per cent.

In 1860 the wealth owned by capitalists was $16,000,000,000; the per cent. of wealth produced as wages was 43¾, and the per cent. of wealth produced taken as profit was 56¼ per cent.

In 1870 the wealth owned by capitalists was $30,000,000,000; the per cent. of wealth produced as wages was 32 2-3, and the per cent. of wealth produced taken as profit was 67 1-3.

In 1880 the wealth owned by capitalists was $48,000,000,000; the per cent. of wealth produced as wages was 24, and the per cent. of wealth produced taken as profit was 76 per cent.

In 1890 the wealth owned by capitalists was 62,000,000,000; the per cent. of wealth produced as wages was 17, and the per cent. of wealth produced taken as profit was 83 per cent.

Table showing the massed concentration of incorporated wealth:

Sixty families of the capitalist class own $3,000,000,000 profits of one life time.

Three thousand nine hundred and eighty-one families of the capitalist class own $12,000,000,000 profits of one life time.

Twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty-three families of the capitalist class own $17,750,000,000 profits of one life time.

Six million families of the working class, who produce all wealth, are propertyless.

And in the face of the condition, which the above figures show to exist, we are told that our people are enjoying general prosperity.

Wages have not fluctuated, but increased 6 45-100 per cent. from 1890 to the present day according to the report of the last United States census, and commodities have advanced from 20 to 100 per cent. According to our government report we exported, last year, $1,200,000,000 worth of merchandise to other countries. The first nine months of this present year we exported $600,000,000 worth of merchandise, and at the same estimate for the remaining three months the figures will go up to $800,000,000, and it can therefore be plainly seen that the exports for this year will at least be $400,000,000 less than the year before. It therefore follows that if we manufactured the same amount of goods this year as we did last, and with the expots falling off, that the manufacturers are suffering from a surplus.

I wil only recite a few instances where wages have been reduced and shops closed down, which is a few reports gathered from our public press.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"The Street Railway company reduced the wages of motormen and conductors 20 per cent., beginning the 7th of November, 1900."

STEUBENILLE, Ohio.—"The management of the National Steel Company, Mingo Junction plant, to-day offered the men a new scale of wages, that makes reductions in the existing rates from 20 to 61 per cent. 8th of November, 1900.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"Nearly 200 men employed at the Rhode Island Locomotive works have been laid off within the last ten days, 17th of November, 1900."

NEW LONDON, Conn.—"One hundred and fifty longshoremen have been on a strike for over a month, whose demands are 18 1-3 cents an hour and 20 cents per hour overtime, and yet are unable to force the Central Vermont to concede to their demands."

The instances of wage reductions and lay-off within the last three years, if put in print, would take more space than the average newspaper could contain.

In reply to "A Contributor's" boast of the men wanted by the Eastern Shipbuilding company, I can say that I am personally acquainted with at least a half dozen men who responded to the advertisement and were unable to procure work from this company; besides, the few men that are in their employ have suffered numerous wage reductions during the last three months.

In order for one to successfully be able to criticise socialism, it would be advisable for the would-be critic to study it, and find what there is in it to be criticised. That your correspondent has failed to do, for he exhibits his ignorance when he tries to impress upon the people that socialism seeks to divide up. Socialism protests against the division that is going on at the present day. Socialism does not propose to take the wealth of the nation and divide it equally amongst its people, as your correspondent would have us believe, for such a theory could only originate in an insane asylum.

"One thing ought to be aimed at by all men; that the interest of each individually and of all collectively, should be the same; for if each should grasp at his individual interest, all human society will be dissolved."—Cicero.

And that is impossible under a competitive system, and only possible in a Socialist Republic, whose motto is, "One for All and All for One."

Should your correspondent wish to debate "Capitalism versus Socialism," in public, and thereby saving thousands of others from becoming zealots (?)—for Capitalism is making Socialists every day—the Section of the Socialist Labor Party, of New London, will procure a suitable hall and be most happy to meet your correspondent in public debate.

ADAM MARX.

New London, Nov. 19, 1900.

P. S.—The adress of Section New London Conn., is P. O. Box 412.

"THE BLIGHT OF SOCIALISM."

"Now that the general elections are over and the numerous soreheads are beginning to heal, public attention is turning to the municipal campaign. The issues will be almost as many as the candidates. These can best be discussed as they arise. But there is one general question which is worthy of some attention now. It is predicted that the Social Democratic party will place a complete ticket in the feld. Its chances of success may be slim, but the lovers of stable, rational government cannot afford to ignore any foeman, however weak, if the triumph of his principles or party means disaster.

"The peculiar ideas of the Socialist party may be as wholesome in their untrammeled practice as they are fascinating to many impractical dreamers. Of that we say nothing at present. But the success of the party does bring disaster as the writer can testify from personal observation.

"The city of Haverhill, Mass., has experimented on this line. The mayor, three out of seven aldermen and three out of fourteen councilmen are Socialists.

"The mayor's power is limited in any case and there is a majority against the Dreamers' party in the legislation branches, so that no material damage has as yet been done except in blasting the city's reputation. But here the damage is all but irreparable. No sane business man thinks of locating in that city so long as present conditions exist. Many firms are eagerly looking for an opportunity to move out. Representatives of the many shoe-manufacturing concerns report an endless series of gibes and taunts at their city wherever they go. Jobbers and wholesalers are shy of placing orders in a city where so revolutionary a movement is in progress. In good times the city ships some 12,000 cases of shoes per week. At last accounts the output has fallen to about 1,000 cases. This was partly due to the season but more to distrust. Real estate values have sunk out of sight. It is an actual impossibility to sell real estate for anything near its assessed valuation.

"Now, if Haverhill were a mushroom city, this rapid decay might be called natural. But the city is 260 years old. Its growth has never been phenominal or unnatural. Its foundations were laid deep, beyond the reach of the frosts of hard times and the gullying freshets of over-speculation. But the teredo of Socialism has infested her walls and ruin must follow unless its ravages can be stopped. This is the judgment of hard-headed citizens who do not often commit the error of confusing politics with business.

"Here in Fairhaven we have troubles enough of our own. Can we afford to repeat the experiment of this eastern city?—Fairhaven (Wash.) "Herald."

THE SOCIALISM OF THE S. D. P. NOT THE REAL THING.

Editor "Herald":—In the "Herald" of November 9, the article "The Blight of Socialism," is the usual, typical and up to the present, never failing argument that Capitalism is always compelled to use—deception.

Deception is the stronghold of Militant Capitalism, which has such a "corner" on it that Militant Socialism is compelled to use the truth, or nothing.

The Militant Socialist recognizes in the Militant Capitalist a logical, worthy, unscrupulous foe in the political and economic arenas, because Militant Capitalism is the political expression of the economic interests of the Capitalist Class, who have gained control of the resources of nature to the exclusion of the Working Class, and the means of production and distribution through the improper trend of industrial development, fostered by a wrong political and educational system, that put the law-making power into their hands, by virtue of which they now assume that they "fill the dinner pails" of the Working Class; in fact, allow them to live. While Militant Socialism is the political expression of the economic interests of the Working Class, whose object is to recover their common interest in the resources of nature, (their birthright, of which they have been despoiled), and the means of production and distribution from which they were excluded by the same improper trend of industrial development, fostered by the same wrong political and educational system that put those same things, and the law-making power to protect them, into the hands of the capitalists who do nothing for the Working Class except rob them.

Militant Capitalism has attained his growth, almost reached the zenith of manhood.

Mr. Bryan tried to stop his upward growth. Bryan wanted him shorter and broader (so that the Working Class could not knock his over so easy), and some other things that he could not make clear to anybody, not even himself. So Bryan was turned down to the great glee of the Militant Socialist. Now, there is nothing to hinder Capitalism from reaching his logical height and normal end. Militant Socialism, as yet, is just a boy who has sense enough to know that the fellow who steals his best hat and gives him a paper cap in place of it is no friend of his; he knows the difference between the foul tongue, empty head, misshapen body, miserable shack and "full (?) dinner pail" that Capitalism gives for labor, and the clean tongue, intellectual brow, well developed body, handsome home and the good things of life that Socialism can and will give for labor. Socialism will grow to a full, overpowering manhood that will bury Capitalism. There can be no peace between two class-conscious Militants whose economic interests are opposed to each other. Therefore the article in question is logical and fully in line with what Militant Socialism expects from Militant Capitalism to the end of the last battle between them.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States is the clearest cut, uncompromising organization of Militant Socialists on earth, and that party only cast 49 votes in Haverhill in this last election. It was not the one that caused "the blight of Socialism" (?) in that town consequently it did not fall to our lot to take you to task on the question.

But the article put a certain conglomeration of nominal Anti-Militant "start a colony," "teach what Socialism is," "appeal to reason," (?), "we must have a Moses," "catch the millionaires," (at Delmonico dinners), "catch the farmers," "catch the editors," "catch the preachers," "catch the lawyers," "catch the doctors," "be broad," "be liberal enough to catch the man," —who don't want any of it. "We must get organized labor," "bore from within," "carry the crook," "pat the labor fakir on the back," "win the ward-heeler from the beer and bread that Capitalism buys for him," "join any old thing that is prominent," "appeal to sentiment; bread and butter does not interest people," "the Working Class has not the intelligence," "you have to teach them A. B. C first," "short cut," "get there quick," "half a loaf is better than no bread," "get something now," "government ownership," "New Zealand has it," "municipal ownership," "Glasgow has it," "speak easy," "turn the other cheek," "golden rule," "because Christ was a Socialist," "beer and business," "applied Christianity," "he is coming our way," "goo goo," "me too," "I've always been a Socialist," "we must get the middle class to help us," plagiarizing, platform imitating, tactic stealing, "brotherly love," "disuniting," "why don't you join us," "harmonious," "disorganizing," "harmonizing," half-baked dough-headed freaks known as the Social Democratic party, and to Militant Socialists as the "Debserie" on the defensive.

It is the defense made in the Herald, November 12, by Mr. D. Burgess that the Militant Socialists are concerned with. The gist of it is: "Would a Socialist administration of the city government of Fairhaven, which would preserve, protect and defend the interests of all the people then be harmful?" Which means: "Is there anything in that to scare your profit-mongering tax payers?" "What are you afraid of?" "If you will consult with us and have a gentleman's agreement the same as Mr. Mellen and Mr. Hill did, you will find that our ideas are very much more similar that we supposed."

"There are a great many workingmen in Fairhaven who are getting their eyes opened a little bit, they will become militant and join the Socialist Labor Party unless we can side track them on the scheme to 'protect and defend the interests of all the people.'"

Workingmen: a word with all of you who have made a start toward emancipating yourselves and the working class to which you belong from wage slavery by studying Socialism. Keep clear of that S. D. P. trap with its babble about the "interests of all the people."

The interests of middle class profit mongering tax payers are not your interests. You have nothing but your labor power to depend upon. The only polical interest that you have is to bring about an industrial condition that will give you the full value of that labor power for yourself. Your own common sense tells you that every other working man wants the same, as soon as it appears possible for him to get it, consequently your interests and his are identical. On this ground the interests of all wage earners are the same; their ignorance of this fact is the only prop of capitalism; remove the ignorance of the working class and capitalism comes down with a crash. Something must take its place. That some thing is the Co-operative Commonwealth that will be established by the working class in the interests of the people who will work for every thing they get and get every thing they work for. The militant Socialists that have been coming down the line on this proposition for sixty years. They have steadily increased in numbers; they have been honest to themselves, true to their trust, refusing all compromises, moving steadily onward until now they are united under the red flag and the arm and the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, where they are now waging relentless war upon anything and everything that is against the interest of the working class.

The militant Socialists denounce the Social Democratic party as an enemy to the working class, and the man who votes that ticket does not know what class-consciousness means, or he doesn't want to know. Workingmen, I ask you once more to study this matter carefully, investigate and you will find that the Socialist Labor Party is the only politocal organization fit for a wage earner to belong to.

Live the Revolution,
WM. McCORMICK.

"Free Society," an anarchist publication, in an account of an anarchist meeting held in San Francisco says that the Social Democrats united with the anarchists to make the meeting a success. Among the speakers was the editor of the Social Democrat "Tageblatt." This speaks volumes for the condition of affairs in that city, and also for the makeup of the crowd which purports to advance the cause of the working class. At all times the anarchists have been a drug when permitted to participate in the work of a party. It is only when they are driven out that they become harmless. To work with them you must be of them. That the Social Democrats are of them is evident from the fact that they were jointly responsible for the meeting held. This is not the first time that this has occurred. It will probably not be the last. The Chicago paper that supports the Social Democracy violently attacks the anarchists. Can it be that a new executive committee is in process of foundation?

SWEATSHOPS.

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO ABOL THEM ONCE MORE.

Headed by Rich Society Women by Vice Crusaders—Influential Organizations at Bottom of the Where Their Influence Is Far

It is announced that the abolition the sweatshops will be accomplished once more. After having reformed the tenements of the East side so that present population is now more congested that any square mile of population the face of the earth, the "400" have decided that the sweating system must and to judge from their other successes, go it will. This decision was arrived at by a conference held in the pro-Cathedral, No. 130 Stanton street Saturday. The movement there inaugurated will be supported by the Consumers' League, composed of leading society of the country; the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, with Bishop Potter as leading officer.

Then there are also some labor organizations, who, as usual, occupy the bottom of the list; but, nevertheless, exercise a great influence, as their position on the list shows. It was decided at the conference to call a convention in two weeks. The object being to discuss a proposed bill to increase the force of factory inspectors in this State, and to appoint a committee of sixty (why not seventy, like the Chamber of Commerce in the vice crusade?) influential persons, whose duty it will be TO PROD ON THE INSPECTORS IN AN UNCEASING WARFARE AGAINST SWEATSHOPS UNTIL THE SWEATING SYSTEM IS FINALLY ABOLISHED. The large manufacturers in the clothing business will also be asked to co-operate in suppressing the tenement house work altogether. A conference of society and rich women who wear Paris clothing will be called, so that they may war on sweatshop gowns with Paris labels. There is no doubt that, as the State Factory Inspection Department, which is to receive the influential committee of sixty's prodding, and Harry White, who has a large and ample experience gained in several other movements that abolished sweatshops, are going to cooperate, the system will surely be abolished. With Bishop Potter leading the vice crusade for love and incidently sparing enough time to help in such a cause, success is bound to be acheived. There is only one thing missing to make it complete, and that's the other famous repeated sweat shop abolitionist, Barondess.

HOLYOKE CONVENTION

The Municipal Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted.

HOLYOKE, Nov. 24.—The Socialist Party's municipal convention was largely attended. Candidates were named without contest, and a municipal platform adopted amidst the enthusiastic indorsement of the delegates. Frank L. Buck was chairman of the convention, and Henry St. Cyr secretary. The following nominations were made: Mayor, Joseph O'Neill; city clerk, Michael J. O'Connor; city treasurer, Gustave A. Geissler; alderman-at-large, Dennis Carney, Robert J. Smith, Henry Noffke, Warren Hicks and George L. Lovell; school committeeman at large, Henry St. Cyr; ward aldermen, Two—George L. Coderra; Three—Moritz E. Ruther; Four—William J. Ryan; Five—John McNally; Six—Otto Beach; Seven—Michael J. March; school committee, Ward Three— Gustave E. Tiedemann.

The following platform was adopted:

In presenting our candidates to the voters of Holyoke, for approval and support, it is but proper that we give a few reasons why we are in the field as an independent and uncompromising political party. We hold that under the present industrial system of capitalism, the wage-earners are at a disadvantage in so far that in order to live they must use the modern tools and machinery of production. These tools, however, are the private property of the capitalist class, consequently the workers are dependent for their very existence upon the capitalists. Men who depend for their living upon other men are not and cannot be free men in the full sense of the word.

We further hold that as long as such a system lasts, the lot of the workers cannot be anything else but slavery, and their condition becomes worse as the capitalist class becomes more powerful. Holding these truths to be self-evident, we claim that the self-preservation of the workers demands the overthrow of the system that forces them into misery, degradation and hopeless drudgery, and to establish in its place the workers' republic, based upon scientific production, not for private profit, but for the common good.

This necessitates the rallying of the workers around a political party of their own which has this object for its purpose clearly defined and boldly stated. Equipped with the mighty weapon of political power in municipality, state and nation, the workers are then no longer handicapped by their economic dependence upon the capitalist class. Our candidates, if elected, are hereby bound to initiate and support legislation which has this object in view.

Therefore, it is but fair to expect that every intelligent worker will support the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, which has never for a moment swerved from the object in view—the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

PARIS LETTER.

CONDITIONS LEADING UP TO AND FOLLOWING THE KAUTSKY COMPROMISE RESOLUTION.

PARIS, Nov. 9, 1900, 33 Rue Fermicourt.—The International Congress having passed into history awaiting the judgment of the class-conscious proletariat of the old and the new world, it is important to be well posted regarding certain decisions rendered, and how they are arrived at. The various organs of the Socialist organizations all over the world begin to discuss and criticize the most significant decisions of the congress, and clearly one can trace, it seems to me, two currents—one, compromising and confusing, the other signifying relentless war and an uncompromising attitude. The confusing language sometimes used is partly due to the desire to bring about "unity" of hostile Socialist parties (spell hostile interests), an impossibility, which, if apparently brought about, exists only on the surface, and when developments have reached a certain stage, rupture must take place.

It is certainly difficult to decide at times where honest intentions stop, and in which cases base, purely personal interest is the mainspring to the action; all those who once commence to compromise, be it for the sake of lucrative office, ambition or the honest desire to bring about ameliorative measures, will always find themselves upon a very slippery road; they will be obliged to reach out for and accept assistance from impure sources, hostile to the principles of Socialism.

Vandervelde says in the "Grande Revue:" "Certainly, to realize those reforms, it is unfortunately necessary to compose with the bourgeois class, be in contact with it, compromise, make deals, and perhaps even leave shreds of the ideal on the thorny road;—but is not this very condition the inevitable ransom of progress?" I ask, is that not a reckless language, where are we to land if that continues?

Kautsky, who seems to have discovered his great blunder in the shape of hypocrisy and confusion, now tries to explain himself in the "Neue Zeit" regarding the medium of that remarkable piece of work. But it is a mistake if one blames Kautsky more that the others who assisted at the composition, and voted for it in the Ninth Commission; Vandervelde, Jaures, Auer, Adler and others are as much to blame as he. Yes, Adler also, he claims in the "Neue Zeit" that he was inscribed to speak against the Kautsky motion, but was shut out for lack of time, but in the Ninth Commission he did not say a word against the Kautsky motion, on the contrary favored it, judging by his action.

The Guesde motion, so-called, was really the decision of the Parti Ouvrier Francais, rendered at their last congress. Members of the Parti Ouvrier Francais like P. Lafargue, Renard, Bracke, Nivet and many others have expressed themselves in a very clear and determined manner, against all compromise before the minority resolution (Guesde motion, because read by him) was presented to the Ninth Commission. Guesde, according to my judgment, wanted to prevent as long as possible the rapture which had finally to take place. For after the sense of the Kautsky motion was known and before the Ninth Commission had met, Guesde gave utterance to the effect, and and Sanial will bear me out in this, that it contains some safeguard against corruption, inasmuch as it stipulates the party's consent before a member can accept an office. When I remarked to Guesde that this attitude would invite corruption and confusion into the ranks of the party, irrespective of the fact that it is a denial of the class struggle so often asserted, I made the observation that he was completely in accord with that view, and that his hesitation was evidently caused by his desire to prevent open rupture, which subsequently followed.

Together with many of the delegates of the Parti Ouvrier Francais, we began immediately to agitate vigorously against the majority resolution (Kautsky motion), and after the die was cast in the Ninth Commission Guesde defended henceforth, in a magnificent manner, the uncompromising attitude of that part of the organized class conscious workers, who not only assert the class struggle, but also act accordingly. At a public meeting held some weeks after the congress, at Salle Vantier, where Comrade Sanial also spoke, Guesde thundered at the ministerials: "You lie! you lie! when you assert that your tactics rest on the basis of the class struggle!"

Another observation I made since I came in contact with the so-called great orators and writers on Socialism. With a few exceptions they appear to me just a little too conceited when advertising their illustrious names, and judging by the blunders some of these great minds commit, they have by no means left the sphere of ordinary mortals yet. The following will be an interesting substantiation of the above.

The S. L. P. was represented at the Ninth Congress by comrade Arngelsteen and myself in place of Sanial who was busy in the commission on trusts. After the motion of the opportunists had been presented, Ferri read his and finally Guesde the decision of P. O. F., saying when concluding that he would endeavor to rally the forces in favor of the Kautsky motion should his not be seconded. It was immediately seconded by us and thereby placed before the convention. Ferri giving preference to the Guesde motion withdrew his and then the discussion began.

The sum and substance of the opportunists arguments were, that the case of Millerand had been condemned—but exceptional circumstances, etc., etc. . . . Some said, "personally I am against it, but . . ." In a word a turning and twisting, prompted no doubt on the part of some by a desire to have harmony and unity. Then comrade Arnaelsteen's turn to speak had come. Here the WEEKLY PEOPLE'S report is incorrect. In a very concise but unmistakable language he was the first who defended the Guesde motion, and opposed the Kautsky motion. But those "great, wise men" of the international movement did not think worth their while to listen to our comrade who was not yet a leading light, and Jaures, Auer and Adler began to entertain each other so audibly that Arnaelsteen stopped speaking, saying to the chairman that he would wait till these gentlemen got through. Jaures tried to excuse himself by saying he was translating Arnaelsteen's speech to Auer, which was false. After this incident our comrade from Los Angeles could conclude his remarks in quietude. I then spied Sanial in the crowd, and asked him to force his way through, as I wanted to inform him of what had transpired. He did so and got registered to speak. He was listened to by the large audience respectfully, only Adler and Jaures were translating what he said to Auer and commenting on it. When he expressed his astonishment regarding the attitude of the revolutionary Kautsky, Adler who claims in the "Neue Zeit" he was opposed to the Kautsky motion,—but did not say a word against it when he had a chance,—called mockingly across the table to Kautsky: "Karl, Du bist ein shlechtes Luder!" (You are a bad egg!). I then asked these two wise men, Auer and Adler, being quite close to me, and who were now discussing the "impartiality," whether they could name me ONE ministry that was impartial, but unfortunately I am no leading light either, and only Adler condescended to reply with a shrugging of the shoulders.

Regarding the contemplated unity of the French parties the outcome can with certainty not be predicted. Much dust will yet be raised about it; all sorts of propositions are being made. Some refuse unity, no matter under what condition with the ministeriels, others are willing to unite provided they accept the terms. Really there is no telling what will be done; about four months from now one will be able to form a definite opinion.

About two weeks ago a big peace meeting was held at the Bourse du Travail, attended by a large delegation of trade unionists from England, who claimed to represent 2,000,000 organized workers. Speeches were made, resolutions adopted in favor of peace, vigorous protests were raised against a contemplated war with France. While this was going on English subjects were crushed to death and over 100 wounded while the return of the victorious troops was celebrated in London. A manifesto, issued by the English delegation to the French workers, is in typical, pure and simple English style. I shall translate it later on and comment upon it if you think it can be used for the DAILY PEOPLE.

P. KRETLOW.

While New York is having a pleasant little jaunt in pursuit of vice, Chicago is having its hands full with pick-pockets, garroters, lead-pipe wielders, cut-throats, bolo-men and other by-products of the highest civilization the world has ever known. The jails are full of men arrested on all sorts of charges, and during the present efficient times of vice a man must be an adept in it to be arrested. Within a few days four hundred arrests were made within thirty-six hours, and in no single instance was the charge of a trivial nature. The charges ran from plain highway robbery to murder, and all came from the same source. The people of Chicago are driven to desperation. There is no work. Hunger gripes and squeezes, and on every hand are the means of satisfying that hunger. The people have no access to food or clothing, so they violently break through the bonds set and take what they can. The oncoming winter will see an increase in the trouble, and Chicago, already convulsed, will doubtlessly experience a direct conflict between the posessors and the dispossessed.

A REAL CONVENTION.

Illinois Workers Place Absolute Power in the Hands of Their Officers.

KEWANEE, ILL., Nov. 22.—The commitee on constitution and platform of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will recommend several important changes in the constitution of the body. The principal change is in regard to the levying of privileges and the placing of business firms and employes on what is known as the unfair list. The committee will recommend that wherever there are difficulties between the employers and the employes or a grievance against a business the same course shall be pursued as that laid down in the laws of the American Federation of Labor; it shall first go back to the executive board for consideration, and be reported back with a recommendation by that committee, as that will give time for delays. The officers claim that they have sometimes been pushed aside by the rank and file, and that they have thus lost many good things. The reform will do away with all this.

The action of the committee is in line with the annual address and recommendation of President McLean. He said the boycott, which is the weapon of organized workingmen, has come into disrepute and lost its power for the reason that it has been used indiscriminately, often without the proper investigation, and has for that reason become, in many cases, a farce. He cited an instance in his home city—Springfield— where all the laundries and meat markets were on the unfair list at the same time. Carrying such a boycott to its logical conclusion would have meant dirty linen and a vegetarian diet for all the trade unionists of Springfield.

Then there was the boycotting of cash registers, automobiles, etc. Things that the working class never uses. Much indignation has been stirred up against the local Socialist Labor Party men because of their exposing the farce of boycotting. It was ironically suggested by one S. L. P. man that the A. F. of L. boycott the importation of noblemen, so many workingmen's daughters purchase them. For this reason the trades unionists are trying to desert their boycott position.

President McLean in his annual address recommened that the office of organizer be included with that of secretary. Other recommendations were that the office of treasurer be created with a salary of $60 a year and that the bond be fixed at $1,000; that the officers and three elective members shall constitute an executive board and that the compensation be fixed at $3 a day and expenses; that the executive board be given power to remove any officer for cause; that the federation initiation fee be made $5 uniform; that the time for holding the annual conventions be changed to the first Tuesday in October; that the organization use its best efforts to have the Case garaishment law repealed.

It is probable that the committee on constitution will recommend that the salaries of the president, secretary and treasurer be made nominal and that the executive board be empowered to employ organizers and fix their compensation whenever they may be needed.

Thus complete power is given into the hands of the committee and no one can stand against them.

Mayor Whiffen welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city, and President Collins of the Trade and Labor Assembly sopke for organized labor. Most of the afternoon session was taken up with talks regarding the power of the union label in furthering the cause of trades unionism. H. J. Skeffington, label agent of the of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union spoke at some length. He is the paid agent of a well known shoe firm, and makes a specialty of attending conventions to drum up trade for the firm. E. C. Havens spoke in behalf of the textile workers of Jamestown, N. Y. He said the highest wages paid by Hall and Company whose employees are now on strike, were ninety cents a day for ten hours' work. The federations pledged its moral support and requested affiliated bodies to give all the financial assistance possible.

Secretary Boyer gave some interesting figures regarding the broommakers. He said 117 factories are now using the union label, but notwithstanding the fact about two-thirds of the brooms are made in prisons and reformatories.

John Bollard of Chicago introduced a resolution demanding that all school books shall bear the union label and providing that organizations throughout the State demand union-made books during the holidays.

Most of the school books published in the country are printed in rat shops, and as "Organized Scabbery," has had much to say on the subject of school committees they must be responsible in a large measure for this state of affairs.

The Labor News Company is an effective agent of the Socialist Labor Party, and it has extended its sphere of action, and been the faithful distributor of the Party's literature. Many important lessons can be learned from a study of its business. Those parts of the country that do most towards educating the people along the lines of Socialism, purchase the most literature. The two things go hand in hand. Like the sales of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, the business of the Labor News Company is an indication of the conditions in the different localities. This year has been an unusually busy one, and the end of the business has not yet been reached. It continues to increase, and from its increase we may look not only for more Party members, but for a training of those members already gained.

PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS.

Southern Capitalists Drive Them to the Wall in South Carolina.

BURLINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22.—The biggest cotton-mill strike in the history of the South is practically at an end. Here and in Alamance County, which is the leading cotton-mill county of the South, work is being resumed in twenty-odd mills, the operatives of which went on strike two months ago.

This means the complete defeat of the pure and simple tactics of the labor organization conducting the strike. The complete failure of the pure and simple methods is sure to have great effect upon the working class movement of the South. In order to comprehend how utter has been the pure and simple defeat it is but necessary to state that the workers have disbanded their local unions, formed only a few months ago, and have accepted the ultimatum of the mill-owners that no member of any labor organization shall have employment on any terms.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 operatives have been idle in this county for two months, and all but three of the twenty-odd mills have been either closed or operating only a small portion o their machinery. The surrender of the operatives is largely due to their eviction last week from the dwelling-houses owned by the mill companies, which they had been suffered to occupy up to that time. Many could not procure other houses, and most of them could not have paid rent if other cottages had been available.

The strike grew out of a demand for the discharge of an overseer in one of the Haw River mills (who, the operatives declared, was cruel to female operatives, and generally obnoxious). The demand developed the fact that a local labor union had been recently organized among the operatives. When the mill authorities refused to comply with the demand, a strike was ordered at this mill—the T. M. Holt Manufacturing Company's plant. Next day at the other mill owned by the same company, the operatives also went out on a sympathetic strike. In several other mills the operatives followed, the idea being to force a formal "recognition" of the labor union. In a short time a majority of the mills in the county were so badly crippled that they virtually suspended operations. Then the mill-owners agreed that a lockout should be declared against all union labor. Although nearly all the mills own the dwelling occupied by their operatives, the union men continued to occupy them rent free, as usual. Finally notices were posted ordering them to vacate, and last week (three weeks after the date set for the vacating), the sheriff evicted large numbers of families.

The national organization, under whose jurisdiction these local unions were formed, voluntarily came to the assistance of the strikers and furnished much of the provisions dealt out during the last few weeks. The task of maintaining so many persons proved, however, too much of a strain.

So there are no labor unions in Burlington or in Alamance County to-day, and the abandonment is such a blow at the plans of "organized labor" leaders that it is doubtful whether it will ever be overcome.

Of late the most persistent efforts after years of repeated failures, have been made to "organize" Southern cotton-mill operatives. The "organizers" have been Northern union men chiefly, who not only were sent out by Northern mill workers, but they have had the sympathy and material assistance of Northern cotton-mill owners, also, who are interested in the result. Northern cotton manufacturers recognize the fact that one of the most formidable advantages over them possessed by Southern cotton manufacturers is the cheaper labor employed, its contented condition heretofore, and freedom from "strikes" and all the labor troubles. But the organizers have had a hard time until very recently when unions began springing up in various quarters in North Carolina. At Greensboro the "Proximity" mill (owned by a New Yorker who moved his business South to get rid of labor troubles), locked out its 500 operatives as soon as the existence of the union was discovered. It was soon manned by non-union help. In several country mill communities the labor "organizers" were spotted and incontinently banished from the place before they could do any work.

Hundreds of the old operatives will have to move, as the mills here will not now have room for all the ex-union operatives. The mill officials induced several hundred non-union hands to take employment during the strike, and will not desert these now. Those left out will have to, wherever they go in securing work, hire only as "non-union hands."

The number of men employed on municipal works has been greatly reduced, as there is a great deal of work to be done and the mere campaign material has to be gotten out of the way. In Brooklyn something like one hundred less men are now doing more work than was done before election. In New York it is the same way. Those who remain simply have to work harder in order to complete a stipulated amount for the season, and at the same time allow for the expense incident to misleading a few voters into the belief that they had a job. It is, of course, very hard, and it is of course criminal, but the men voted for it, and they most assuredly have succeeded in settling it.

THE CIGARMAKERS.

How the Fakirs Managed to Keep the Strikers Out So Long.

It probably seems inexplicable how the leaders of the Cigarmaker's International Union managed to keep such a large body of striking men and women together for a period of nearly eight months with a comparatively very small number of desertions. Those not familiar with the cigar-industry might think that the cigarmakers were so prosperous during the last four months preceding the strike that they were in a position to without work for an indefinite time; others might believe that the support to the strikers was so generous that they didn't need to work at all; but the fact is entirely different.

When the strike broke out, the fakirs sent out a war-cry throughout the country to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and especially to the cigarmakers of the United States and Canada, that a great battle was on in New York, and victory means final emancipation of labor in general, and that they were as sure of victory as the sun shines. Victory could only occur if the necessary ammunition will be amply supplied. That meant money, and money they wanted. It did not take long, when through the appeal that final emancipation of labor and abolition of wage-slavery was in sight, money was commencing to pour in, and thousands of dollars were given.

Of the 6,000 people out on strike and lock-out less than 10 per cent were men who being in such a small minority did not amount to anything with the fakirs. Of the women involved about 25 per cent were young girls, only a short time in the trade, whose earnings did not average more than $4 or $5 per week; about 45 per cent were married women whose husbands found employment elsewhere, and while working in the factory had to keep a servant girl home for the children, and their net profit from work could therefore not amount to more than $3 to $5 per week. This fact was to the great advantage of the leaders who wanted to prolong the strike as much as possible, and as they are in the business for what there is in it, they wanted to bring things to a successful issue, of course for themselves.

By assisting the strikers with $3 and promising to raise it to $4, they were able to get a controlling majority of about 70 per cent of the strikers. These consisted of girls in short skirts and married women, while the men, especially the packers, having to support their families had to content themselves with the same amount.

Judge Friedman's sweeping injunction forbidding the leaders to pay out benefit to the strikers was a good pretext for them to drag all the girls in the union. It was explained to them at their respective shop-meeting that this injunction was only for non-members, and if they wanted to be paid their benefits, they would have to join the union. Under existing circumstances there was nothing left for the girls but to do as they told them, and pay back in initiation fees and dues 80 cents weekly. As previously explained, the girls were their trump-card, and so they succeeded in keeping them out amusing and deceiving them with different fakes until the colder season started to set in.

The men who soon became aware of the fact that they were merely victims of the trickery of the leaders and ignorance of the women, were utterly helpless; if any one of them dared to express an opinion or ask a question, he was denounced as a traitor, hireling of the manufacturers, and a scab, while the girls were flattered and hailed as the real heroes of the grand battle.

The hardest thing the fakirs had to deal with was probably the invention of new stories for every meeting; in this respect, it seems, Ike Bennett excelled them all. Once in the ardor of his speech while denouncing the Italian girls for taking the striker's places, he enjoined all the women not to patronize any Italians, especially the barbers and bootblacks. This was the stuff they used for over seven months, and if the men complained that their interest was not identical with that of the girls, that they could not support their families on $4, and after all they did not know what they were fighting for, they were simply laughed at, and in some cases even bodily hurt, as was the case of a packer by the name of Adolph Schoenfeld, of 729 E. Ninth street. That packer who was out on strike for several months, and whose wife got confined, had the audacity to go to the firm of Maroushek, Rosenstein & Co. to ask for assistance. It was no easy matter to persuade those charitable fakirs to help that poor fellow in his distress, as he was merely a packer; at last they proved their generosity by giving him a check for $5. This offer Schoenfeld refused; and when, after having been abused in a most shameful manner, he tried to explain to them his critical position, he was struck in the face by the noble Mr. Maroushek and were it not for the interference of Harry Krenter, president of the packer's union No. 251, he would have been thrown down two flight of stairs and probably broken his neck.

Charges were brought against Maroushek, but when it came before the advisory board Rosenstein, the chairman of that body, explained to the delegates how that Schoenfeld was inopportune to Mr. Maroushek who was just preparing his stumping speeches for Tammany Hall, and the charges were dismissed as being without foundation.

This is one of the many cases that happened during that strike.

A CIGARMAKER.

Growth of Socialism.

Factors Which Contributed Towards The Social Revolution.

During the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century the people were on the whole better off, their wages would buy them more and better food and raiment than for two centuries before. Consequently the pressure being sudden was more severely felt, and more vigorously resisted than it is to-day. The workers saw that the unregulated introduction of machines meant for them ruin; as Sir James Steuart, the famous economist, plainly stated it must, ten years before the publication of the "Wealth of Nations." They, therefore, in the first place attacked the machines themselves; and bands of workpeople under the name of Luddites destroyed machinery in many industrial centers, with the impression that thus they were striking heavy blows at the real enemy. As a matter of course their adversaries were not the inert machines, which only produced more wealth at the cost of less and less expenditure of human labor, but the class appropriation of these improvements which gave to the laborers, owing to competition among themselves for employment, a less and less proportionate share of the wealth created.

For the cheapening of the products did not benefit the workers as a class. It only enabled them to take a lower average wage in times of pressure without absolute starvation; whilst the uncertainty arising from constant improvements and the competition of their own families rendered their position even worse than the mere amount of wages for long hours and excessive overwork would betoken. Thus the very circumstances which should have bettered their condition and rendered their life more easy, actually pressed them down to a lower standard of existence.

Not until 1802 was any step taken to recognize even that children were overworked, and the Act then passed was wholly abortive. In 1814 the capitalist class even succeeded in removing the last vestige of the old restrictions, notwithstanding the overwhelming array of petitions from the workers against such action. At this time it must be remembered that all combinations among the workers to raise their wages, or to strike for any reason whatsoever, were illegal. Soon afterwards the great war came to an end which had so much strengthened the power of the landowners, farmers and capitalists at the expense of the people; and with its termination, and the consequent collapse of the fictitious prosperity created for certain classes, came a period of even greater pressure on the people. From 1817 to 1848 was therefore one of almost continuous torroil. The middle class were striving to secure their complete control over the House of Commons by a limited extension of the suffrage, and a disfranchisement of rotten boroughs; the wage workers were combining in all directions to obtain the suffrage for their class, but also to relieve themselves from the hideous economical injustice they suffered under. Riots in the towns and rick-burnings in the country were frequent.

The time of the fiercest struggle was shortly after the enaction of the Reform Bill of 1832. Then the effect of the New Poor Law, the constant immigration from Ireland owing to economical causes due to landlord oppression, and the continuous operation of capitalism, produced such distress that from 1835 to 1842 the country was described by a careful foreign observer as in a state of permanent revolt. Now it was that a portion of the middle-class made common cause with the workers in their agitation; that the trade unionists free to combine since 1824, acted in concert to a great extent with the rank and file of laborers; and that utopian Socialism, in the shape of schemes for the nationalization of the land, inherited from Spence and others, as well as Robert Owen's plans of co-operation, began to be recognized as a definite school.

The Trade Unionists at this time were the advance guard of the working class party; and although, early in the day, the sense of superiority to the unskilled workers began to show itself among the members, much of the success which was obtained could never have been got without their aid. Thus the gradual enaction and enforcement of Factory Acts, in favor of the restriction of the labor of women and children within more reasonable limits as to the number of hours worked, the rights of free meeting and a free press, were obtained owing in a large part to the steady organized support given by the Trade Unionists to these measures. In the Chartist agitation also, which was a decided movement of the proletariat against the landlord and capitalist class, many Trade Unionists took an active share, as also in the serious uprisings which occurred in Wales, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham and elsewhere.

But for the counter-agitation gotten up by the capitalists in favor of Free Trade in corn it is even possible that the Chartists and Socialists might have achieved, at any rate, a temporary success for the cause of the people. As it was, the Corn Law League, drawing the people off on a false scent—for all can see nowadays that cheap food meant little more than increased profits for the capitalist class—the leaders were left almost without followers; and though in 1848 the renewed stir on the Continent of Europe gave the workers in England every encouragement and an exceptional opportunity, they failed to resuscitate the energetic movement of 1842. In fact, almost the only great result of all the long series of agitations for the benefit of the workers was the final settlement and consolidation in 1852 of the Factory Act of 1847.

But 1848 on the Continent of Europe was a far more important date than in England. Then first, it may be said, since Baboeuf's conspiracy in 1796—for the "Days of July" in 1830 in Paris or the outbreak at Lyons in 1834 were comparatively trifling—did the proletariat again show that it had interests which were not only not in accord with, but diametrically hostile to the interests of the middle class. All over Europe scientific, as distinguished from mere utopian, Socialism now begun to be felt beneath the efforts for national independence. The famous Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels which first formulated in a distinct shape the great truth of the inevitable struggle of classes as long as classes exist, the agitations of Blanqui and the theories of Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, etc., all pointed to an international combination of the workers in the interests of the laboring class which should have a far wider, nobler and more beneficial influence than endeavors however glorious, for mere national independence. It was Socialism as an organized force based upon the sure ground of science and political economy which frightened the statesmen of all countries far more than any idea of mere national movements in which class graduations would still be maintained.

The time was not yet. The middle class triumphed not only in England but in every European country, the thousands who fell fighting for the people in Paris died vainly for the time, and the bourgeois gladly supported "order" under President, King or Emperor which ensured the butchery of the champions of the proletariat and made them certain of the continuance of the universal reign of production for profit and the consequent wage-slavery of the mass of the producers in all lands. From 1848 onwards, however, Socialism itself, international organized Socialism, has been a moral, intellectual force to be counted with in all the councils of Europe. Thenceforward the leaders of the proletariat of the world could feel assured that when the time was ripe for action they had an unshakable scientific foundation on which to build, to which indeed each year has added another layer of solid theory and fact combined.

THE BANK CLERK.

His Position Rapidly Becoming More and More Trying.

Ever since the Alvord defalcation, the bank clerks of this city are discussing the factors which are in vogue tending to their enslavement. The average layman labors under the delusion that the young men employed in this and kindred institutions are prone to toil but five or six hours per diem, and are in receipt of princely salaries.

Far from correct is this asumption on the part of the public. All of the clerical forces of the downtown banks, despite stories to the contrary, must perform their functions every day—even if in so doing ten and twelve hours are consumed in the task.

As to the stipend? Well paid is he whose earnings runs up to the neighborhood of $12 weekly. This, of course, does not take into consideration the fact that from this remuneration one must deduct the payment of premiums to the various surety companies, who make a speciality of bonding the employes of financial concerns, and which to an underpaid clerk is an item of quite some importance, and which is very likely to increase now that the Alvord incident is tending in the direction of increasing the bonds; but at the same time the ratio of wages remains stationary, and if anything, shows a tendency to decline. And with the decreasing wage there looms up before the "capitalist clerk" in the event of a death in the bank, and a possible promotion accruing to him, to have, as was in the case of a vacancy in the National Park Bank, a gentleman from a section of the west step in and take the position, not because of superior ability, but solely through influence being brought to bear in his direction.

Gilbert G. Thomas was recently appointed one of the cashiers of the institution referred to, being put over the heads of clerks who have grown gray in the service, and whose only hope for the future was embodied in the feeling that in the no distant future the presidency of a bank would fall like a mantle upon their much weighed down shoulders.

Another citation: One James Stillman, president of the National City—a Rockefeller institution, having an army of employes, deposits of about $120,000,000, the largest of any bank in the country, and which a year ago had Secretary Lyman J. Gage bestow upon it about $30,000,000, the same being internal revenue taxes, which it in turn loaned out in Wall street at about 3 per cent. interest, every dollar of which went to its stockholders—sauntered through the corridors of the bank, culled two of the clerks aside, who had been in the employ of that institution about three years, and told them they had better get their garments and seek pastures green—not, mark you, that the young men's work was not all that could be looked for—but despotic Stillman did not like, to use his own vernacular, "I do not like their phiz." Freemen? you ask.

These young men can be thrown out of a job at the behest of a lackey of the parasite class, and yet they would invite pneumonia by participating in sound money parades, acclaiming to the multitude that they were of the lofty. As one of them put it, "Why it was simply great to be marching side by side with a Depew, through the fetid matter which claimed Broadway on the 3rd inst." Some such expressions were given voice to by young Wall street "magnates," whose befogged intellect runs to dress, and whose every action bears the earmarks of a cad. With the passing of the bank clerk, now that consolidations are the order of the day, and computing machines are greatly in vogue, the last chapter of the "gentleman clerk" has been written, and the onus probandi rests with the class conscious Socialists of America and the world.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

The eagle when he moults is sickly, and to obtain his new beak must violently dash the old one against the rock. —CARLYLE.

THE BELGIAN EXCUSE.

Of deep interest is the Brussels correspondence, published in our last Saturday's issue, from Lucien Sanial, the chairman of the Socialist Labor Party delegation to the late International Congress held in Paris. The explanations, or excuses, that he says are advanced by the leading men among the Belgian delegation for the support that they gave to the so-called "Kautsky Resolution"—a resolution that, abandoning the principle of the class struggle, approves the acceptance of political jobs at the hands of capitalist governments—may eventually be serviceable to understand the course of events in Europe, possibly also to forsee them.

The explanations or excuses amount to this:

> "The Socialist movement in Belgium is making rapid progress; already its voting strength runs up into the hundreds of thousands; but its progress is hampered, so seriously hampered, that it may be held back, tied hand and foot. What hampers it is the 'plural' system of voting. By this system the majority that the working class could wield is held down to a minority: the property-holding minority boosting itself into a majority by the multiplication of votes in one hand. This cannot be changed without the 'plural' system of voting is first abolished. To abolish it, the Cabinet must be taken from the Clericals and the upper plutocratic parties. This end can be accomplished only by an alliance with the middle class. Therefore it was imperative to vote against the Guesde Resolution, the effect of which, however unquestionably sound otherwise, would be to interdict alliances with the bourgeoisie, and it became imperative to support the Kautsky Resolution, the effect of which was to approve of such alliances."

Whatever this reasoning may be, it is the reverse of statesmanship, above all on the lips of a Belgian representative of a revolutionary movement, the working class, the Socialist movement.

Surely the abolition of the "plural" system of voting is not the ultimate aim with Belgian Socialists; it is only a means to an end. The end, the ultimate aim, with them, is the overthrow of the existing monarchic form and capitalist system of government in Belgium, and its successful substitution with the Socialist Republic. In short, the aim is the Social Revolution in Belgium. No act, that, while promoting this end with one hand, simultaneously thrusts a spoke into its wheel with the other, is an act of statesmanship. Such a suicidal policy is the policy that guided the Belgian delegation in Paris.

The small territory of Belgium borders on two powerful neighbors,—Germany and France. Either, in capitalist hands, could and certainly would at any moment put an extinguisher to a revolution in Belgium that would threaten their ruling class. The backward political state of Germany, even more backward than that of Belgium, renders the German Government inaccessible to changes that would eliminate the Empire from the list of enemies. Not so with France. There the advanced political development renders the French Government accessible to influences that might at the very least palsy the Republic's hand in an attempted hostile stroke. The cue of the Belgian Socialist statesman is to aid with all his might the preservation of the purity and revolutionary spirit of the Socialist Movement in France; to resist with very effort within him, and all the forces he can set in play, every step that, by the abandonment of principle, opens the doors to the demoralization of the Socialist forces, and strengthens the arm of the capitalist class in the chicane policy of emasculating, through corruption, the uprising of the class-conscious working class and its onward march to victory. The vote of the Belgian delegation for the inglorious Kautsky Resolution failed in this. By withholding its uncompromising condemnation of Millerand's acceptance of a portofolio in the French Cabinet; by, thereby, at least seeming to wink at Millerand's infamous conduct in the Cabinet; above all, by denying the principle of the class struggle through a theoretic and quibbling approval of the acceptance of political jobs at the hands of capitalist governments;—by this act the Belgian delegation played directly into the hands of the political policy of capitalist France, and thus strengthened the arm of this neighboring enemy against themselves and their movement at home.

Whichever way the conduct of those is viewed who stood by the Kautsky Resolution, it leaves them in unenviable light. Like the Furies that of old pursued the evil doers, this resolution will ever return to plague its sponsors. As time recedes, the delegations of America, France and Ireland, together with the other few scattering votes that stood out firm against the Resolution, will shine with increasing brilliancy, and point the path that those who slipped may return to.

BRYANISM AND ITS ANNEXES TO STAY—FOR A WHILE.

To the intellectual featherweights and political pundits generally there is much food for reflection in the following post-election observation by the Cleveland, O., "Leader":

> "If the anti-Bryan and conservative Democrats, such as Whitney, Cleveland, Fairchild, Dickinson and Carlisle, could carry out their reported plans for a reorganization of the Democratic party on the lines which they must insist upon if they are to take part in its management and support its candidates, the immediate outcome would probably be the transfer of a large radical element in the Democratic organization to the Socialists. The Socialist vote would increase at once so fast that it might have to be reckoned with as a great force in politics."

It already happened, it was in Minnesota, that on a certain occasion the Democratic party was so thoroughly thrashed that it cared not to set up a ticket when the next campaign came along. A Democratic ticket, nevertheless, was set up, but not by the Democrats. It was set up by the Republicans. A "Labor party," a crazy thing that had sprung up as a dying echo of the George movement in this city, disquieted the Republicans. Moreover, the People's party was casting its shadows ahead, and disquieting the Republicans still more. These feared that the turgid language of populism would strengthen the "Labor" party; they justly apprehended that the two might coalesce, an apprehension that was verified; and they calculated that, with the Democratic party out of the way, all these forces would unite and endanger the supremacy of the Republican politicians. Reasoning, and quite shrewdly, too, along these lines, the Republican politicians saw to it that a Democratic ticket was set up, and that the vote of their adversaries remain divided. The language of the "Leader" is a product of the identical thought that guided the Republicans in the instance above quoted.

Whether the Whitney-Cleveland-Fairchild element of the Democracy carry out their plans of reorganizing the Democratic party or not, Bryanism will be kept up on the political field,—the Republicans will see to that.

If the Whitney-Cleveland-Fairchild element fail in its plan, then the Republicans will be spared considerable trouble: all they might then have to do would be to set up, as they did this year, stool-pigeon parties like the Social Democracy to catch such elements as had graduated beyond Bryanism and that might move en masse into the Socialist Labor Party.

If, however, the Whitney-Cleveland-Fairchild element succeed, then the Republican politicians will have their hands full. Such reorganization as the Whitney-Cleveland-Fairchild element would bring about the "Leader" justly foresees, would place the Democratic party completely abreast of the Republican in uncompromising and unqualified capitalism. The thus reorganized Democracy might compete with much of the element that now backs up the Republican party, but it would certainly repel large bodies of men who now support it in the mistaken belief that it represents the workingman. Where is that element to go?

This is the question that agitates the mind of the "Leader" and justly so; and its question foreshadows the answer.

There will be for some time to come political half-way houses set up by the political agents of the capitalist class in which to humor the masses. One such house may not suffice. We have seen two this year. More may become necessary. However many the occasion may require, we may be certain they will all be set up, regardless of the expense entaild. The game will be well worth the candle to the buccaneer class that now runs the Republican and that may get control of the Democratic party. That game is nothing less than to prevent the victory of the Socialist Labor Party by keeping it down to the out-and-out Socialist element, through keeping away from it all the elements that belong to it, but that have not yet abandoned their illusions.

This game may last some time; how long it is hard to predict; but its end will be disastrous to those who play it. As people, who discover they have been cheated at the gaming table, frequently rise in indignation and break chairs and tables over the heads of the cheats, so will the masses of the voters, who have been lured into capitalist political half-way houses, some day discover that they have been all along cheated out of what they were after,—and they will break the half-way houses over the heads of the capitalist parties.

THEY INDICT THEMSELVES.

A printed circular has reached this office, dated Tampa, Fla., Nov. 14, 1900, and signed "International Cigarmakers' Union No. 336." The circular purports to give the International Cigarmakers' side of the story in the conflict that has broken out between it and "La Resistencia," an independent local of cigarmakers in Tampa. It is a great pity that the extraordinary length of the statement now issued by Union 336 makes impossible the giving of it in full. Unable to reproduce it, we shall mention its salient features. These certainly are worth knowing.

The statement of Union 336 is addressed to the businessmen, but more especially to the cigar manufacturers of Tampa. These are told that Union 336, together with its national organization, the International Cigarmakers' Union, is a "conservative organization," whereas La Resistencia is depicted as a revolutionary affair, a body of "malcontents," presumably, of course, malcontents with the existing social conditions; that Union 336, together with the whole International Union, consists of "American workingmen," and the inference is allowed to transpire that the La Resistencia body consists of non-American workingmen; the further point is made against La Resistencia that it is guided by "imported agitators"; and finally the attention of the manufacturers is called to the great advantage to them of having Union 336 men for their employees, on the allegation that these men are infinitely more helpless in their dealings with the manufacturers than La Resistencia men would be. The exact language upon this last point is as follows: "This Union must, by its law and constitution, get a general vote of all American Unions of cigarmakers before your factories are closed by a strike"; this Union, consequently, "is a better friend to you than a local Union like the Resistencia," which "can vacate your tables on an instant's notice," and thus "damage your best interest."

Union 336 could hardly have drawn a fuller indictment against itself, along with its Gompers-Strasser-Maroushek-Dan Harris International organization of cigarmakers. Out of its own mouth it stands convicted a body inspired wholly by sentiments, views and principles that are repulsive to Labor, and that can only be a curse to the Working Class.

It is not the voice of honorable Labor that ever breathes race or national distinctions. These distinctions are levers for the capitalist, the exploiter, to wield. The workingman who stirs up these distinctions is a reprobate; the organization of workers that utters such language is a libel upon a Labor Organization.

It is not the voice of virile Labor that ever is heard expressing "contentment" with existing conditions; least of all is it the voice of virile Labor that would ever take from the lips of the fleecers themselves the word "malcontent" with which these ever seek to stigmatize the virile worker, who, chafing under the yoke of capitalism, seeks to emancipate himself. The workingman who applies the word "malcontent" to his fellow wage slave is a poltroon; the organization of workers, guilty of such an act, is a barn of white-livered dunghill-cocks.

It is not, no, never is it the voice of loyal Labor that will make a virtue out of its own weakness with the capitalist, and that will raise the colors of the "Employer's Interests" above the colors of the "Interests of Labor." The workingman who hucksters his services with praises of his own "inoffensiveness" to the exploiter is a deserter; the the workingman or organization of workers, that would warn the exploiter against the wage slaves who organize in such manner as to be most powerful in their conflicts with Capital,—such an organization is a traitor to the Working Class.

After sinning on these cardinal points, and standing branded by its own irons as a prostituted concern, it can hardly add much to the infamy of Union 336 that even in its cowardly posture, the colors it flies are fraudulent.

Odd, indeed, must sound the charge against the La Resistencia agitator that he is "imported," when the charge comes from an organization whose Organized Scabbery swarms with such malodorous importations as the Marousheks, the Gomperses, the Strassers, the Dan Harrises, etc., etc., etc. Again, the infamy of Union 336 gains deeper dye—a dye that spreads over the whole International Union, which it seeks to bolster itself with—, when its claim is considered that, by the International Union's laws, "no shop can be closed by a strike without a general vote of all the Unions." What about Davis's shop in this city? No such general vote has been taken; indeed, none such is needed; the shop itself voted overwhelmingly against a strike; and yet it was pronounced on strike by the "imported" agitators, in violation of the actual law of the International Union; and, based on this violation of its own laws, the Organized Scabbery of the Internation Union have had the effrontery to calumniate the Allinancemen who went to work at Davis's despite the bogus strike.

The organization of labor that is not planted squarely on the class struggle can develop only in one direction,— the direction of a buffer for the capitalist class, run by the Labor Lieutenants of Capital. Pure and simpledom is the enemy born of the Working Class: it is twin brother to the Capitalist Class. The statement of Union 336, together with the conduct of the rest of the International Union, furnishes, though merely cumulative, still valuable evidence of this fact.

USING VICE IN VICE'S INTEREST

It is not merely in an indirect way that the dishonesty of the anti-vice campaign of the Bishop Potter element stands proven. Indirectly it has been proven by the circumstance that the campaign is to be carefully kept out of those districts in which the Bishop Potter element derives profit from vice; and it has been indirectly proved also by the masterly satire of Mr. Croker. When the leader of Tammany Hall, the organization whose revenues are largely drawn from Vice, came out as an anti-vicer, he did nothing short of holding the mirror up to the Bishop Potter element, and by letting them see their own lineaments, convey the information that he and the public know what those lines are. Directly also this fraudulent campaign stands nailed.

Vice, the special vice, that Goo-gooism has entered the lists against is a special product of Capitalism; aye, it is a prop of capitalism. The wages paid to girls are not supposed to be able to support them. What anti-vicer is there who would not fly off the handle at the bare mention of a demand for living wages by shop girls? There is not one. In line with this come other ugly incidents.

For about eight months during this year a mammoth cigarmakers' strike was on. Most of the strikers were women. They wanted higher wages. What was the issue? What with the material interests of the employers and the specialized material interests of the Organized Scabbery that ran the strike, the girls were kept out. Some, not a few, may have found their account in the strike. The strike benefit may have enabled them to live without work. But others there were whom the strike struck hard. It struck hard in more ways than one. Not only were they kept in deeper poverty, but they fell into bad habits. The Organized Scabbery, under whose rule and dictation they stood, and who have joined the Bishop Potter element's crusade, resorted to all manner of devices to "entertain" those girls. Music, hops and also liquor was employed to narcoticize them into submission and pliancy by furnishing them with "a good time." The strike was lost,—and, along with it, some of these girls. We are informed of five, who, via the strike, have increased the "Army of Vice."

How true to life is the conduct of the Organized Scabbery in joining the Bishop Potter element! How well summarized is the whole by the "death-bed conversion" of Croker!

All around Vice is being used as a blind in the interest of Vice.

A TELL-TALE PHENOMENON.

There is a certain news item that, since election, has been quite frequent in "labor" and "reform" papers. It is items conveying the news of papers that have dropped their former economic or political affiliations and have come out as "Social Democratic papers." These papers were all in the "reform" movement, more or less pronouncedly. By actual count on a tally-sheet there are now nine of these converts and more seem to be coming. They surely will.

The fact is taken hold of by the Debsites and the Kangaroos. They are parading it about as a sign of increasing strength. Fact is that few symptoms are more significant of assured downfall than these very "conversions."

The role of the press, and all that thereby hangs, is a matter of no slight importance. It deserves a study that is not usually given it.

The press is a powerful engine,—for the side that controls it. This latter qualification seems to be wholly overlooked by most people. Not so by the working class organized in the Socialist Labor Party. The question of who, in a conflict, controls a paper is the only question that will determine the side that the paper will benefit. Hence, the Socialist Labor Party, with a narrowness that renders it intolerable to all schemers or visionaries, tolerates no paper as an organ that it does not own wholly, whose continued loyalty, accordingly, it can not guarantee.

Not infrequently one hears allusions to the private ownership of the Republican press, and its effectiveness in the cause of abolitionism. Drawing a parallel from this fact, the strictness of the Socialist Labor Party position on the subject is condemned by the "reformers" very generally as suicidal.

It is essential to all historic parallel that allowance be made for circumstances. A match will not always produce an explosion: thrown into water, it will be extinguished. With the abolition issue, the private ownership of an abolition paper raised no danger to the abolition cause: the guns of the paper ran no risk of being turned against abolitionism, even though in private hands, for the simple reason that economic power lay on the side of abolitionism. The conflict was between the remnant of feudalism and capitalism. The sceptre of economic rule had passed into the hands of the capitalist. The feudal foe had nothing to bribe the editor on the capitalist side with. For a time these were bribed with Presidencies or the lure of Presidencies; but presently even this was made impossible by the increasing power of capitalism. A privately owned abolition paper was, accordingly, a paper owned by capitalism, and was safe. But how now?

A feature, a very striking feature, of the pending Social Revolution is the complete difference, in point of economic power, between the class that is to put through this revolution and the successive classes that put through previous revolutions. At all previous revolutions, the revolutionary class, had gained economic preponderance; at this revolution, the revolutionary class, the working class, is essentially a class stripped of all economic power: it is a propertyless class. It goes without saying that the loyalty of the individual who stands on the side of such a class, would stand on very slippery ground, unless he stood under direct control of the organization of that class. Accordingly, self-elected editors, and private owners of a paper that assails the ruling class, are guns in doubtful hands. Experience has shown that they have been bought out in job lots.

The Peffer element, four years ago, silenced the bulk of the more radical Populist press by simple purchase. It is an open secret that Republican money supported the middle-of-the-road press this year to hurt Bryan. In the Labor Movement itself, instances are thick as pie of papers that started with the best intentions of the owner, presently found it hard to live without advertising patronage, and, to get this, were forced to trim to the class interests that they had started to combat. For a living, they became traitors. The Schenectady, N. Y. "Toiler," is a striking illustration.

What is happening with the Debserie is a tell-tale phenomenon. The more private concerns start papers as organs of the Social Democracy, the greater is the danger for that body. Either the Social Democracy must wink at the lapses inseparable from such papers, and then it will rush to its destined perdition all the faster; or, if it don't, then will it be denounced as "narrow and intolerant" by these "Socialist" editors for revenue only, and its downfall will be equally prompt: the farce of the pretence that a second Socialist party is needed would become too transparent to take in any but idiots.

On either side the much boasted-about increase of the Social Democratic press points to a germ of sure death. Already this "new Socialist party" has quite enough of these germs in the make-up of its press; a rush of such germs will finish it up all the quicker.

Like the scorpion carries within it the poison that kills it, wrongful and wrong-headed movements either bring that poison along with them or attract it obedient to their true instinct.

The ways of Providence may be inscrutable, but they are unerring.

Mr. J. A. Wayland, who is the "Appeal to Squeezum," has a plan. It is a cold day that he has not one, but for the present occasion his plan is more than a two by four. It is no other than a scheme whereby he can move away from Girard, Kansas, go to some small town, and have the town grow up with his paper. All that is necessary to have J. A. in your midst is to offer to him reasonable terms, low taxes, cheap heat and power, immunity from disturbance, and a good business site. He just gave away a business site, or rather he will give one to the person who sends in the greatest number of subscribers "for the greatest length of time," but now he wishes to have the giving act tried on him. Recently, according to his own statement, he produced more papers than were ever published before. In order to do this he worked his force eighteen hours a day and made them sleep in the building where they worked. All this is unionism of the most pronounced character—union hours and union conditions. If you are willing to overlook these slight matters, and are also willing to give Mr. Wayland the complete run of your town for nothing, he will pack his "Appeal" in a neat box and locate it where you can have access to it. Another good thing about it is that it will not make Socialists in the neighborhood. Last election it tooted for the Social Democracy and received a dozen odd votes in its own diggings. Perhaps Wayland would be a useful man to locate in some portion of the country where the Socialist vote was becoming dangerous.

The poor union label. It had a short spring of prosperity in the printing trades during campaign time, but now it has been placed on the shelf until a new election comes in sight. The work for Christmas advertising, pamphlets, advertising cards, leaflets and little publications of all sorts, are being issued, the label is on none of them. It stamped one thing, certainly, because it called the attention of all to the fact that pure and simple unions get their greatest graft from politics. All candidates are good union men when running for office, but few of them continue even such a trivial recognition as a label after the campaign is over. The only way, from the pure and simple standpoint, to remedy the difficulty is to have election time all the time.

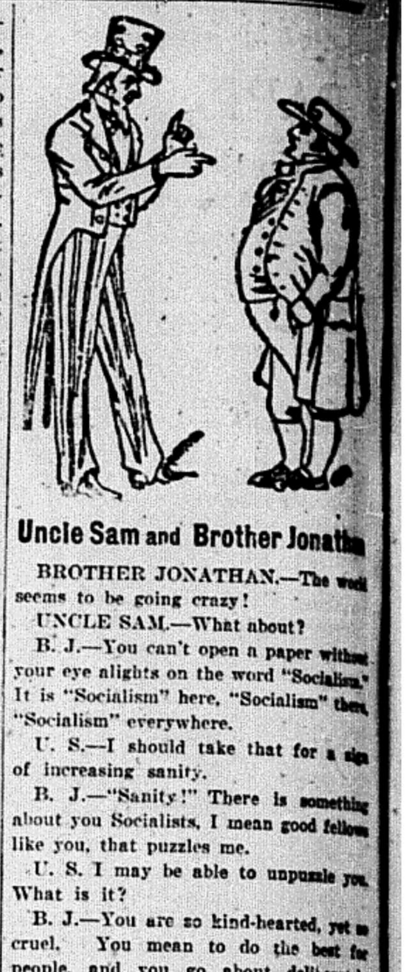
There has been a most startling increase in the number of beggars of late. Some of the tenement districts are overrun with them, and they are a menace to everyone. Women who are at home while their husbands are at work, complain that the beggars ring their bell, and, having gained access to the house, make a complete round of it. In some cases they are cringing and crawling. In others they are bold, and meet any refusal with the most insulting abuse. Such a state of affairs is due to the lack of work. "Prosperity" is at an end, and the completion of campaign work has freed thousands of men who make a living by sponging on society. Before taking any steps to crush vice, the reverend and learned persons who have now taken up arms against it should inquire into the causes. Hand in hand with increased prostitution comes this increase in the number of beggars. They are two indications of a terrible social state, and one is fully as bad as the other. No woman will sell herself until she is reduced to starvation, and no man becomes a panhandler until he also is reduced to starvation.

Bishop Lawrence in his speech before the Chamber of Commerce said that if you put two men in a field, and one of them is strong and energetic, and the other is weak and listless, the strong man will work hard, and the weak man will not work. The strong, and hard working man will also become rich, and the lazy man will become poor. That is why the men who do all the work, the men of the gigantic buildings, the men who dig the ditches, till the fields, make the roads, build the ships, construct the railroads, and do every thing necessary to human existence, are so rich. Behold them and their average of $1.14 a day! On the other hand, see what horrible examples the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, the loiterers and loafers at club windows, are. They have only an average of perhaps $1.14 a minute. That is the reward for their shiftlessness.

Millionaires, and other people who have a habit of building spite fences, should be forced to live on top of them as a warning to all, and as a legitimate target for such small boys as were good shots. A man over in Jersey has just erected one that is fifty feet high and thirty feet long. Perhaps, after looking at the dimensions, it would be better to cut it up into shingles and wear them out spanking the idiot who owns it.

Some curious facts have come to light relative to the great edition of the "Appeal to Reason" gotten out for campaign purposes by Mr. Wayland. He calls himself the "One Hoss Editor," but he proves thereby that he has overlooked the ears. The great edition which he published, and for which he bled the weak-minded from Maine to California, was supposed to make a million Socialist votes for Debs before election. But, alas, and alack! The papers did not reach many towns and cities until several days after election. The great J.A.W. worked his mule power press for several days, and while the votes were being cast, and while the votes were being counted, his "boys" were still grinding away on the edition to make votes. Up in New England, where a liberal supply was ordered, most of the papers arrived on the following Thursday. The votes they made will be kept in cold storage until 1904.

The Hartford "Times" prints a letter from a Japanese correspondent who has something to say about the troubels in China. "At the time when the foreigners visited the royal palace," he says, "they stole old curiosities and other valuables, and even took the gold ornaments off the pilars with the points of their swords. The special of an American newspaper found seven chests, each containing 5,000 taels of silver, and carried them away on horseback to Taku and sailed back to his home country. Amid these outrages, the Japanese troops alone behaved themselves very creditably in obedience to the instruction of the Minister."



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonath

BROTHER JONATHAN.—The world seems to be going crazy!

UNCLE SAM.—What about?

B. J.—You can't open a paper without your eye alighting on the word "Socialism." It is "Socialism" here, "Socialism" there, "Socialism" everywhere.

U. S.—I should take that for a sign of increasing sanity.

B. J.—"Sanity!" There is something about you Socialists, I mean good fellows like you, that puzzles me.

U. S. I may be able to unpuzzle you. What is it?

B. J.—You are so kind-hearted, yet so cruel. You mean to do the best for people, and you go about deliberately to do the worst for them; you mean them to be happy, and you seek to insure their unhappiness.

U. S. (looks amused).—In what way?

B. J.—You think I am fooling. I am not. You want the workingmen to enjoy the beatitudes of the Socialist Republic. Now, I admit that the Socialist Republic must be the most enjoyable abode for man possible.

U. S.—If that is so, in what way are we Socialists encompassing the unhappiness of this people?

B. J.—I was just about to explain that. Now, it so happens that with all their troubles and miseries, the working people ARE contented. Their life is not a happy one; I admit that. Their life is not a noble one; I admit that, too. Nevertheless, in order to reach that point where they will be enjoying the happiness of the Socialist Republic, it is, first of all, necessary to render them discontented with their present lot. Without you do that you couldn't get them to move.

U. S.—Granted!

B. J.—So that in order to reach the expected happiness of the Socialist Republic, you must begin by robbing them of their present happiness.

U. S.—"Present happiness?"

B. J.—Yes; that happiness that always attends content. And, then, suppose you Socialists do succeed in establishing the Socialist Republic, and, along with it all the joys that you expect? Will the game be worth the candle to these poor workingmen?

U. S.—I most assuredly think it would.

B. J.—Let's see! the higher the plane on which man stands, all the more sensitive is he. A fly has less feeling than a mouse, a mouse less than a monkey, a monkey less than a man. Man stands on the highest plane, but he has to pay dear for that, by being subject to tortures that the lowly fly knows nought of. Raise the lowly workingman to the giddy elevation of the citizenship of the Socialist Republic or Co-operative Commonwealth, and it wil be to him as if you raised a fly from its present lack of sensitiveness, i. e., unhappiness. Which is why I say you Socialists mean to impart happiness to the masses, and only lay the fround for their greater unhappiness. You must admit this.

U. S.—All is not said by looking at one side of a medal.

B. J.—Is there another side to this medal?

U. S.—Very much so. Man in the Socialist Republic is more senstive, consequently, will be subject to sorrow not dreamed of by him to-day; consequently will be unhappier. Therefore, it is wrong to work for the Socialist Republic. That's your argument?

B. J.—It is.

U. S.—Consequently, this must also follow; Life at the stage of human development is infinitely more senstive, consequently, subject to pains not dreamed of by life at the stage of the fly development; Therefore, we should wish to be flies and not men. That is your position. Now, how much further back the scale of development would you [illegible] man to go, so as to reach YOUR ideal state of happiness?

B. J.—scratches his back-head and looks puzzled.

U. S.—The fly is a higher development than the oyster; hence the fly must be more sensitive; hence less happy; hence the ideal stage is back even of the fly. How far back would you want to go?

B. J. (remains mute.)

U. S.—Your silence is more eloquent than your speech. Yielding to the vanity of wishing to seem philosophic, you have taken a stand which, if it means anything, is an advocacy of Retrogression, of Bestiality. Your silence shows that your better parts recoil from your pretence to philosophy. Aye, "better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." And now, as you stand there silent and shamefaced, you will be able to explain to yourself what seems a miracle to so many, to wit, the serenity of Socialism and Socialists, and the placidity with which they plow their way across all obstacles. The arguments against Socialism are in seeming only. Socialism has all the trump cards.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Etchings of the European Movement.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—On the evening of the 25th of October I addressed at the Salle Vantier, Paris, a strong meeting—strong in numbers and quality—called by the "Parisian agglomeration" (or Section) of the Parti Ouvrier Francis. The other speakers were Jules Guesde, of the P. O. F.; Dubreuilh, of the Blanquists; and Ebers of the Communist Alliance. I reviewed at length the economic conditions of the United States, our consequent position upon all questions (including trade unionism), our fight with the Kangs, our views of "unity," etc, and wound up with a severe criticism of the Kautzky resolution. An "order of the day" was adopted, fully endorsing the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. I was not then able to procure a copy of it, but shall get one and send it to you on my return to Paris next week.

I left for Lille on the following day (October 26), and in the evening addressed a meeting of about 200 "militants," under the chairmanship of Comrade Delory, mayor of the city. The object, there, was not public agitation, but rather private discussion of the situation between the leading fighters of this important district, in anticipation of the great public debate which is to take place at Lille between Jaures and Guesde on the 26th of November.

The next evening (October 27), I was taken to Roubaix, where preparations had been made for a great public meeting. Huge posters announcing it had been placarded throughout the city. Despite the rather unfavorable weather, the large hall of the Socialist Co-operative "La Paix" was filled to overflowing; many people stood up in the aisles and the rear, packed to suffication. I never witnessed greater enthusiasm. The "Unitarians" will have a hard time of it if they ever show themselves in this good Socialist "class struggle" town. There is no doubt of Guesde's success here at the next parlimentary election. It is a significant fact that the "Reveil du Nord" ("Awakening of the North")—a daily paper, started and owned Kangaroo fashion, by the Millerandist Intellectuals—did not say a word of this meeting the following day.

The Belgians, (for reasons which seem to be of a temporary nature in so far as their party is concerned as a body, regardless of the possible wishes of some individuals,) have sustained Jaures and voted for the Kautzky resolution at the Paris Congress. They want to get rid of the PLURAL suffrage and they think that they cannot achieve their immediate object without a temporary alliance with the small bourgeoise for the special purpose in view. It may be that some individuals dream of a ministry a la Millerand; yet they all repudiate Millerand and intimate that if they voted for the Kautzky resolution it was simply because the Guesde motion would have prevented them from making the special temporary alliance in question. All those I have seen so far have declared to me that they understood our position, that they esteemed us the more for having taken the stand we did, and that they had no sympathy whatever with the Kangaroos. Moreover, the men who are most likely to conduct the proceedings or influence the action of the International Bureau have admitted that the calumnies and libels to which we had been subjected by the irresponsible agents of Kangarooism in Europe should be stopped at once, and that it should be within the province of the Bureau to stop them.

LUCIEN SANIAL.
Brussels, Nov. 3.

Political Fakirs in England.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—There was unusual activity among the trades unions here this year during the Parliamentary elections, and some of the activity was of the most nonsensical, and crooked character. The Yorkshire Textile Workers' Federation sent a list of questions to the different candidates, and intimated that the union men would support those giving the most favorable answers. The questions dealt with abolition of overtime for women, compensation for those who worked in unhealthy places, extension of the franchise, old age pensions, and nationalization of the railroads. The result was very satisfactory. All the candidates would do all these things. Sir F. Flannery, with his heart beating high for his native country, was in favor only of the nationalization of the Irish roads.

The whole result was delightfully infinite, and shows the amount of work that can be and is done in a political campaign by an organization that does not believe in politics. It also shows the blindness and stupidity of the leaders, and it proves beyond a doubt that they know nothing and care for nothing excepting to make as much money out of the poor devils of voters as possible.

The Independent Labor Party won a few seats, but that does not mean that "labor" won anything, or that the cause of the working class has been at all advanced. In fact the contrary is true. They have bound the workers, and they have created so much confusion that it will be almost impossible to do anything until the whole trades union movement is placed upon its proper basis, that is until we have an organization similar to your Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

A feature of the campaign was the number of compromises into which the "labor" parties, the Independent Labor Party, and the Social Democratic Federation succeeded in making. They did not have a straight, unendorsed candidate in the field. Everywhere they either agreed to keep out of the struggle, and throw their vote for either Liberal or Conservative, or else they obtained the support of a Liberal or a Conservative for their ticket. It was and is a bargain, and it must be adhered to. This fact of its being a bargain will make it impossible for the new members they have in Parliament to do anything, that is supposing they should have wished to do anything.

Both the Liberal and the Conservative members made a specialty of appealing to the labor vote, and in those appeals they were assisted by the trades union leaders. There was not a unionist in the country who was not out openly for some party. In a few cases they ran for office themselves, but even then they could not break away from their habits, and sneaked and skulked in the field of politics as they sneaked and skulked on the economic field.

At Bradford, Yorkshire, an incident occurred which illustrates this fact. There was one Conservative, two Liberal, and one Independent Labor candidates running. When the votes were counted it was found that about one third of the Independent Labor Party vote was split in favor of the Conservative candidate while the Liberals voted solid. This means that the "labor" men delivered their votes as per contract but in the final count they were out of it. They had simply been fooled again.

A decided move must be made here as the fakir has fastened on every body of workers in the United Kingdom. The only thing that will be effective is a political organization to take the place of the present vote catching and delivering associations. There is a slight indication that such a move will take place. We know that when it does we shall have a much harder fight than you have in America, but we also know that unless we do make such a move this fakir drained class will find itself even deeper in the mud.

East Leeds, England, November 1.
THOMAS L. JEPSON.

One View of the Debserie.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—It gave me pleasure to-day to read your editorial "The Watered 1892," not only because it confirmed my view on the Debserie as a second, revamped, but smaller edition of Populism, but chiefly because it has shown me that you people, the members of the general staff of our army, have drawn proper conclusions from the facts furnished by the election we just emerged from. It appeared to me all through this campaign that our leading comrades were underestimating the position, and the part to be played by the Debserie in the history of this country. Instead of being a political ghost that could be simply laughed or ridiculed out of the field, as its prototype, the "Cincinnati faction," was, the Debserie has actually entered the political arena as a handmaid of capitalism, as a fin-de-siecle "People's Party," and instead of being at the end of its rope, as most of our comrades appeared to believe, it has in my opinion before itself, like the People's party No. 1, a short but noisy career, till the balloon is sufficiently inflated to burst like the former did.

As in the case of the old People's party the maddled "principles" of modern Debserie and its criminal tactics will not check its growth, but on the contrary will assist it on its career of a political prostitute by attracting the crude chips of the crumbling Democratic party. It appears to me as quite possible and even likely that during the next few years the Debserie will grow big enough to be fit to be used as paint for the withered cheeks of the old dame "Democracy," as "new blood" once more to rejuvenate the dying Demicratic party, as the Pops did it in '96.

I should not be surprised to see in 1904 "comrade Bryan" or Debs or some other such charlatan carrying the banner of the "Young Democracy," "regenerated Democracy," etc., after the Brewsters of the fashion wing of the S. D. P. have "captured" the Democratic party, like the Pops did in '96—with the Democratic party on the outside, and along side with a few "middle-of-the-road" Kangs vegetating for awhile till they are buried for good.

Anyhow, the returns of the election seem to justify the opinion, and your article I referred to you appears to give voice to it, that the Socialist Labor Party must be prepared for a longer fight and a more obstinate fight with the Debserie than it originally expected, and that consequently it will have to train on it its more powerful and more destructive guns. The sooner we make up our minds that we have to do it and proceed to act accordingly the better.

B. REINSTEIN.
Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 11.

Debs Building Downward.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Warnecke's letter from Denver, Colo., in last Sunday's DAILY PEOPLE, in which he tells how Debs, in his presence, sneered at the agitation of the Socialist Labor Party, claiming that the editor of the PEOPLE had stamped the country twice and produced only 36,564 votes, is a very timely bit of information.

Let us see what Mr. Debs has accomplished by his tactics and agitation. He has been on the road continuously for four years. He has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has spoken before millions of men, and there was not a city or industrial town of any importance that was left unvisited by him. All work was done under the most favorable circumstances, and every meeting was held in a hall. The advertising was both extensive and expensive. After making all due allowance for inflated figures and for the boasts in which his followers indulged, it is probale that Debs spoke to over 4,000,000 persons. Every where he obtained a patient hearing. He toured the country at least ten times and what did he get? Not over 55,000 men voted for him. The hero of a thousand meetings, and "martyr" of Woodstock jail, the labor-paladin who had the wreck of the American Railway Union with him, who had the remnants of the Populist party, Organized Scabbery, the disgruntled and vicious anti-Socialists obtained 55,000 votes!

According to Mr. Debs' own method of gauging the effectiveness of an agitator, he falls greatly behind the editor of the PEOPLE. Mr. Debs speaks to 4,000,000 people and averages only 5,500 votes per trip, while the editor of the PEOPLE speaks to 10,000 people and averaged 18,282 per trip.

When I stop to consider how Mr. Debs' meetings were boomed, and consider how limited the means of the Socialist Labor Party were, preventing it from advertising itself, and in that harder its work was, seeing that it had to plow a field practically unbroken, then the conclusion cannot be run away from way securing large meetings, how much that the Debs style convinces the majority of his audiences that he is an empty head, while the Socialist Labor Party style convinces its audiences of its soundness and not only are they converted but they convert others.

Let's stick to the Socialist Labor Party methods.

W. T. SAUNDERS.
New York, November 19.

Tricking the Workers.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—I wish to call your attention to some freaks and fakirs of the Third Assembly District. The explosion we had at Tarrant's Drug House a short time ago gave Sandy Dooner, a fakir of the first water, a chance to get his constituents a job, so next year he will be able to get their vote.

The work was finished when the last body was found. The men were to get paid off Tuesday. They were in line from 11 o'clock Tuesday morning till 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. The result was that not half the men were paid. If you had a letter from Skelly or some other poison seller you would get in without going in line.

Next year we are going to put the strangle-hold on some of them, and Tammanyites and Skellyites will come down. We will make them pull a truck on the Savannah line and sing that pathetic little ballad entitled "'Tis better to be hungry than be starving."

JOHN J. WALSH.
New York, November 16.

A Vote That Did Not Come.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The official vote of St. Clair County is:

For President, Malloney, 184; Debs, 109. For governor, Hoffman, S. L. P., 179; S. D. P., 100. For Congress, Jennings, S. L. P., 194; S. D. P., ——. For Representative, Yochum, S. L. P., 514½; S. D. P., ——.

Debs received more than we did in one way. He received $125 for a two-hours' lecture, during which he did not mention his party, but Mahon, of street railway union fame, said he was pleased to be there, so he could advise the people to vote for Eugene V. Debs—not the Social Democratic Party.

I wonder if he voted for him? I hope the S. D. P. is satisfied with the way the fakirs have taken them in instead of them geting the trades union and S. L. P. vote, as they wanted to. They have painted us black enough, and the time is coming when they will be sorry that they spoke. Full Dinner Pail visited us a few days ago in the shape of a notice of three days per week until further notice at the Belleville Pump and Screw Works.

B. S.
Belleville, Ill., November 17.

From Kentucky.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—In justice to the comrades of Fulton Section I would like to make an explanation in the DAILY PEOPLE.

We organized in March, 1900. We polled 8 votes in November, 1900. Fulton is on the dividing line between Kentucky and Tennessee, and it was necessary for us to get some help from our sister State to organize a Section in Fulton. There were several comrades gone, so we did not get a large vote, but every one who did vote voted a straight S. L. P. ticket.

There were 112 of our comrades in Tennessee who did not vote, because there was no ticket in the field. I make this explanation so the comrades from all over the country will know why we did not have but eight votes to our credit, and to let you all know that this section, although weak financially, is not asleep. On the contrary it is wide awake, and realizes our great fight in this revolution for our emancipation. We have had no one to address our audiences but ourselves. I think the comrades of this section have done well, for we are rid of the Debsites, and this section is as free from the Kangaroos as it is from yellow fever.

Even the capitalist sheet that is published in our town did not give our vote. It gave the Prohibs 2 votes, and ignored ours. That shows clearly they are afraid of the future of the S. L. P., and they may well be so.

"Forward, Comrades," and let each one do his share in making another step toward raising the flag of the Socialist Republic.

C. M. YOUNGS,
Organizer Fulton Section.
Kentucky, November 18, 1900.

Ready in Peoria.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The election is now over, and according to the official count our presidential ticket, Malloney and Remmel, received 82 votes against 27 for the candidates in 1896.

Our Section's vote can be traced, and our visits to the surrounding places have brought some fruit.

We fought the antagonists in an open way, and we are ready to start at it with redoubled effort for our township and city election next spring. As we are an official party in the township we will not fail to take every possible advantage which may present itself. We have a rank and file which will not suffer any disregard, and the "full dinner pail" of coming off years will help us in our propaganda for the salvation of the working class.

We love our fight and there is no standing back from it. Let us all do our utmost and victory must be ours.

No half-way measures — only the true and scientific Socialism is our motto, and undaunted we stand the fighting section of the fighting S. L. P.

CARL KOECHLIN, Sec'y.
Peoria, Ill., Nov. 17.

The Party Platform.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In the DAILY PEOPLE of November 15 a suggestion is made by Comrade Granville F. Lombard in regard to certain planks which should appear in our platform, and the same to be printed in the DAILY PEOPLE as a standing matter. The suggestion is doubtless well-meaning and probably will bear some good results, but there is one point which I do not quite favor and that is, that there is so much importance laid on the platform of the Socialist Labor Party.

It is not the difference of the platform which will show them up before the working class, but it is their actions which will show them up. We cannot prevent them from copying all our planks, but they never in their life will copy our revolutionary standpoint by which our practice is directed. They are out for catching votes and that is manifested very clearly in their platform, even in the first half. We are not waiting until we may have "achieved the possession of the powers of government" to commence the fight for the Co-operative Commonwealth, but we are fighting already, all along the line, and that also is manifest in OUR PLATFORM. It is quite clear that it takes just as much power to capture and reorganize into public ownership, a single monopoly as it takes to reorganize the whole system. Why shall we make promises which we cannot realize?

Furthermore, I doubt the ability to make our position towards the different points which are mentioned by Comrade G. F. Lombard clear enough by condensing them in the platform so that they may be clearly understood by new recruits or merely sympathizers, it is just as good to recommend them the books which are written on the different subjects.

A. METZLER.
Rochester, New York, Nov. 18.

For Whom Did Gessner Vote?

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Since learning the actual result of the election in Allegheny County a few observations may be of some advantage.

Here in Allegheny County, in spite of the fact that the Debserie had the endorsement of the United Labor League, and the services of Pap Grundy and Tax-Paying Frank Gessner, and were boosted by all the impure and simple union papers, we increased our vote 700 per cent., getting 1,887 votes, while the Debserie got 424 votes, and died, as they have had their heads chopped off, and will not be in the local elections next spring. A notable fact of the election was that in the Fifth precinct of the Twenty-fifth ward, the home of Kangaroo Gessner, we received 18 votes, while the Debserie got none. If Gesner voted, he must have voted for either Malloney, McKinley or Bryan. He assuredly did not vote for Wooley.

Section Allegheny County is getting down to business. Lectures will be given once a week in the ward organizations, and at present we are getting ready to break the power of the labor fakirs, and capture the honest element of the rank and file, and at the same time getting ready for the spring elections. As a result of this clear, systematical work we are next to New York in strength, and it is our purpose to be second to none in the near future. So, New York and Syracuse, you had beter look out.

H. J. SHADE.
Pittsburg, Nov. 20.

In Regard to a Party Manifesto.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Comrade Lombard strikes the right chord in his letter in Thursday's DAILY PEOPLE. I have, for some time, strongly felt the shortcomings of our present platform and its inadaptibility to the requirements of the hour. As the comrade says, we aid rather than prevent confusion by not clearly showing the difference between the revolutionary Socialist Labor Party and all parties now present or to come, whether they be in their nature freakish or fraudulent or designed to circumvent the working class.

But would a leaflet such as Comrade Lombard favors (though his outline includes so much matter for treatment that it seems as if a leaflet would not suffice) serve the purpose?

Consider the social conditions that we confront. Economic development has practically reached the limit of its possibilities under capitalism. Socialism is no longer a bogey to the working class. The conditions of the present and the future create a veritable powder-mine over which the strongly entrenched capitalist class, drunk with its successes, holds a fire-dance. Thus: the economic revolution has taken place, and the political revolution may almost at any moment be born.

Now, I hold that what is wanted is a manifesto, covering the many points mentioned by Comrade Lombard, and such others as present themselves now, or will in the future; for instance; our position regarding the acceptance of office from capitalist governments; the attitude which Socialists in office, and out, would hold towards reaction; against State Socialism; etc.; in short, an instrument in the kind like, and if you will, modelled after the famous and powerful "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels.

Such an instrument, comprehensive, compact, and relevant, would be a great agent in our propaganda; and in the event of a possible premature social upheval, precipitated by some not now apparent happening, would be of incalculable service.

Why cannot the party commission one or more of its ablest writers to prepare such a "manifesto" or "programme?" It could be sold readily and broadcast, say at five cents per copy. I move, comrades, for a "programme of the Socialist Labor Party."

JOHN J. DUFFY,
No. Andover, Mass., Nov. 17.

Prosperity Strikes Soft-Coal Miners.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In yesterday's issue of the DAILY PEOPLE you have credited the Debsites with 120 votes in Clearfield county, whereas the official count as sent to us by the Prothonotary gives them only 41 votes. The Houtzdale "Citizen," a Republican paper gives them also only 41. In and around Houtzdale and Brisbin there were only three votes cast for them, and we doubt very much that their vote was 41 in the county. It would be well for comrades all over the land to see what their original vote is, for it looks as if the capitalists were trying to make it larger.

Prosperity has struck the soft coal miners since election day. The men work from one half to two days a week, with the cold winter and starvation staring them in the face. Typhoid fever is raging among the ill-fed and overworked proletarians, claiming as many as ten and fifteen victims daily in the infected parts of the county, comprising a population of less than five thousand and yet there is nothing being done by the authorities to prevent this slaughter.

Comrades up with the Arm and Hammer, smash that poverty and disease, breeding system, and inaugurate the Socialist Republic where poverty and disease shall be unknown.

L. K. CHRISTOFF.
Brisbin, Pa., November 22.

The Tenth Edition of Unity.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—

I. I. Tommy Morgan
Couldn't play the organ,
But the professor said,
And the ministers prayed,
So that the lawyers moved
And the Kangaroos approved
That WE once more "unite."
Then they said they didn't care
That the S. D. P. wasn't there:
But all expressed their sorrow
That the S. L. P. was so narrow,
To refuse to have anything to do
With for the tenth-time-united Kangaroo.
So all alone but "united" they cry:
That they will surely by and by
With the "undivided" chimney-brush,
Honestly(?) lead the "united" rush
This time for the WORKERS' benefit,
And no more for Mark Hanna's profit.
Barnelius Berlyricus looked sad
When in English he said:
"What of our impurity,
As long we have 'Unity?'"

Once more, and for the tenth time, "Unity" has been united. It took place last Sunday in Brand's Hall, in an all-day session, and thus for the first time the union-heart, union-card, in union believing people "scabbed" it. And if it is true what they said, then they won't get any pay for it either, on account of having a defiency of $80. When "Sammy," the train catcher, passes judgment on this it is to be hoped he will take into consideration to shorten A. M. Simons' (editor) title, to clip the anarchists' hair, to lengthen "Tommy's" law-knowledge, to reduce Barnelius Berlyricus' ambition, to cut off some of "Prof." Morris's LONG fingers, to saw off a yard of Prof. Aug. Klenkus' ears so he won't look when on the stump like a representative of Democracy, to mend would-be Prof. Figolaus' pockets so he won't lose $107.50 of the S. L. P. money, to induce boss Mike Morris to give up $37 of the W. E. C. fund, to help the "W. C." count the votes which are missing of the 1,000,000, to condense the records of the alte deutsche Genossen and also quench their thirst, to pull the leg of Democrat Darrow and Board of Trade president Baker for $9 a week, to sole the shoes of walking-brewery Karl Marx Club, and stop factory inspector Bisno to run after Altgeld when Mark Hanna pays better.

These, and many more things, should be done in order to go into the frame of unity. There was a long intelligent discussion, and it was decided that it was the opinion of the pretty-soon-to-be-united Socialists, that Socialism did allow individualism, and hence they could not very well insist that individuals give up their dear individuality. Besides they were not narrow, but broad minded, and "Unity" could be had anyhow. All this took time, and hadn't they been "old hands" at it, they would be obliged to scab it more.

Lawyer Smiley acted as chairman, and a committee of fifteen was elected to draw up suitable resolutions. Lawyer S. Stedman, of the Social Democratic Party, was also on the committee, but he resigned and went home. While the committee was at work, Lawyer Strickland called for a song, and all received a sheet, and every body sang. Then Lawyer Wise of Indiana made a speech. Another song and after that the "unity yell." Then Prof. Walter Thomas Mills spoke.

All this time the German singers were craning their necks to see if they would be called on the stage to sing a little about Freiheit, but no, a different crowd had possession of the stage, and the "Dutchmens" were kept off. This caused some to get angry and they refused to participate at all when English singing was going on. A collection came next, and the unity-farce adjourned till 8 p. m.

Lawyer Smiley was in the chair again. He introduced Prof. Herron, but Herron did not come forth. That was the best thing of all. Announced that the Prof. was sitting with the committee in charge of the resolutions. At last he came. He had noticed in Germany, the most materialistic ground, that Socialism became religious. If we only would all unite he promised that the Democrats would not be in it four years from now. Next was Rev. Bob Sted Wilson. He made a ringing speech for unity, and proudly said that he belonged, at the present, to the unattached. At the conclusion he read the resolutions (three), and moved their adoption. Abraham Livingson stood up and demanded that the Socialist Labor Party should be allowed to send delegates to convention (for which one resolution called). Lawyer Smiley was glad his attention was called to that, and thought special efforts should be made to get the De Leon Socialist Labor Party to send delegates. A discussion followed. It was said that some comrades were altogether mistaken to think that this assemblage was the Kangaroo faction. No; it was a gathering of Socialists and would be the convention.

Resolution, declaring that, therefore, all Socialists are hereby "invited," was carried and the unity yell given several times. Several more songs were sung, and a collection taken up, and the curtain dropped. After scores of "Kangs" had "welcomed us back home" Comrade Hiltner and myself, the only Socialists present, left the hall. Thus ended the tenth edition of unity.

PETER DAMM.
Chicago, Nov. 22, 1900.

A Christmas Suggestion.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The leading editorial of your issue of November 18 forcibly brings out the power that the paper wields in the interest of the truly organized labor of the land, and all that that implies.

Christmas, the day of gifts for those who can give, is drawing nigh. I would like to offer a suggestion. Every comrade, sympathizer and friend of the Socialist Movement in the land, make up his mind to deny himself something, or to use a capitalist argument, "curtail his living expenses," and on Xmas day send to the DAILY PEOPLE $1 for its maintenance. It can be done.

There can be no better, worthier, more really conscientious gift to a noble cause than this. At it comrades! Let the report read: "$5,000 was presented to the fighting machine of Labor, as a Xmas gift"!

Long live the Socialist Labor Party!
Long live the DAILY PEOPLE!
Speed the Revolution!

L. D.
Duluth, Minn., November 20.

Big Six Scabs.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—In a recent conversation with a member of "Big Six," referring to the strike on the "Sun," he informed me that in that non-union establishment there is at present a large percentage of "Big Six" men. He stated that they are there with the connivance of the union. He said it was the policy of "Big Six," when it called a strike, that in the event of the shop being able to get non-union men, to run in some of its own members.

When I pointed out that such a scheme was nothing more or less than "Big Six" ratting against itself, he defended it as good tactics. He said that the object in such cases was to get enough men in and then call them out, thus again crippling the shop.

He could not say how large a percentage they must get in before doing so, nor could he instance a case where the second strike had been called.

He did not deny that the "Sun" was perfectly aware of the manouvre and had no fear of anything the union might attempt.

Is not this a neat way of backing down for "Big Six" when it realizes that it is hopelessly beaten? Then again it lessens the demand on the strike benefit fund.

But what must one think of the intelligent compositor who allows himself to be jollied by the officers who practice such methods, when they say the way to win a strike is to rat in the office affected?

C. B.
New York, November 23.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

A. L., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—If a Party member could vote for a capitalist candidate, when the Party itself has no candidate in the field for that office, such a member thereby denies the Party principle that capitalist candidates are capitalist agents. If we could justly vote for a capitalist candidate where we have none of our own why go to the trouble of putting up any?

"REAL FRIEND," NEW YORK.—You admit that Debs is a "rediculous figure as a Socialist"; you admit that "he evidently does not understand the meaning of the Socialist terms that he 'adorned his Cooper Union speech with,' and that he stumbles over them"; you admit that "we German Socialists are ashamed of him"; you admit that "on the side of the S. L. P. there is, undoubtedly, a young, strong, and vigorous element," whereas in the Social Democracy of this city there is no such vigorous element"; you admit that "on the whole, the S. L. P. is right in all its economic and tactical principles;—you admit all this, and yet you dare to blow about the Debs vote in the land being larger than the S. L. P. vote; and, using that as an argument, you dare to blow about your side "winning out" and want us to join you—It is all we can do to refrain from breaking the promise made at the head of this column to correspondents, who do not wish to have their names known, and to blazon your name to the world!

B. R. C., HAVERHILL, MASS.—All that you say is beside the question. Will you answer just one question? It is this: "What is there in your Mayor Chase or your Carey for the Haverhill capitalists to object to?" You might answer this supplemental question also: "Do you think that, if the capitalists found out that the names of their own political parties have become objectionable to the workers, they will object to a new name, 'Social Democracy,' for instance, provided the Party, whatever its name, leaves these capitalists unmolested?" We suspect that the more radical such a party's name, the better it would suit the capitalists. If the masses can be caught by a name of a party, and vote for that party's candidates, despite their doing the work of the capitalist class in general, we hardly think that the capitalists would object to have such a party called the "Blood and Thunder Party"; on the contrary, the wilder the name the surer it would be to catch gudgeons.

"ANXIOUS," BUFFALO, N. Y.—The DAILY PEOPLE going to die? Feel at perfect ease. It will dance a fandango on the graves of all its adversaries.

"EIN DEUTSCHER," NEW YORK.—Mit den Burschen wird's schon schief gehen. Nur abwarten.

M. P. M., GRACEVILLE, MINN.—The farmers and all others whose present means of a livelihood would be nationalized by the Socialist Republic would receive something infinitely higher than "compensation." What does that small property do for them to-day? They have to work themselves to a bone and get a pittance, under Socialism they would be part-owners in the Co-operative Commonwealth, which operated with the full advantages of modern science, would afford them ample comfort with reposeful work.

M. E., NEW YORK.—The "row," as you call it, within the Party in this city will do good in every sense of the word. The bulk of the men who voted on the "Volkszeitung's" side were people who formerly could not be got to take any part in the Party's active campaign work, and within the Party, those who were there, took up the Party's time discussing and nagging at the Party's policy. Now that they have been "lashed into" activity they will soon enough find out one thing and another, and they will assuredly return to the Party. They will then be good members, which they never were before.

W. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—1st. Whatever question is clearly put will be answered in full fairness, even if it be upon matters so repeatedly answered as "colonization," etc.

2. No one in the S. L. P. is "making a good living of the movement"; the most that is made is a bare living. And that is why it is not liked by some people, who want a "good living," and know that that cannot be made in the Labor Movement without "broadness" (read crookedness), and know that the S. L. P. is not "broad" enough to allow them, in its ranks, to make a "good living." You must have been misinformed on this subject.

3d. Your finding fault with our severity of language towards the Kangaroos right after your approval of "the way the paper gives it to the fakirs and dishonest scoundrels," proves that what you object to is, not severity of language, but the application of such language to the Kangaroos. This shows that you are not aware of it that the Kangaroos in their press act in the capacity of handmaids to these "labor fakirs and scoundrels." They repeat every lie that the fakirs utter in their bogus strikes, etc., intended to pluck the workers. Which, again, shows that, if you knew this, you would not qualify your applause of this paper.

A. W., NEW YORK.—Of course the "World" is none too good to lie about the S. L. P.—isn't it a capitalist paper? But in the instance that you quote you will have to pardon the "World." The lie about the S. L. P. being off the official ballot and the other lie, jubilantly proclaimed, about the Social Democracy being ahead of the S. L. P. in the State, were both furnished to the "World" by one of the moral, mental and physical cripples on the "Volkszeitung." These "Volkszeitung" reporters are hand in glove with the guttersnipes on the capitalist papers. They tickle each other. The one in question draws revenue from both papers.

S. I. L., BALTIMORE, MD.—Not a word; to this day the "Volkszeitung" has suppressed from its columns all information regarding the thorough thrashing it got in the very Courts that it dragged the Party into, together with the heavy sums it has had to pay. It relies upon the duper's tricks wholly.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—When the anti-Chinese immigration bill expires it will not probably be renewed. The farce will no longer be needed. The Chinese will no longer need to immigrate to find work, the American factories, quite enough of them, will emigrate to China and save the Chinese the trouble of coming over. The American steamship companies, who have made a good thing transporting these Chinese, are the ones that may raise a kick, but they will be quieted.

W. A. I., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—There is no telling what may have been possible right after the crash of July 10 of last year. One thing, however, is certain: When the "Volkszeitung" started court proceedings against the party in the attempt to steal the party press, from that moment all reconciliation became impossible with that element. That was an act of absolute, unqualied, deep-dyed turpitude.

J. T., MYRICKS, MASS.—The S. T. & L. A. does not "take the place of the union." The S. T. & L. A. is a union itself. What the S. T. & L. A. aims at is to substitute itself in the place of the A. F. of L., K. of L., and all other pure and simple unions that are run by the organized scabbery, that is, the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. The line of procedure of the S. T. & L. A. is to organize the unorganized masses, whom the existing pure and simple union has disgusted with its weakness and corruption, and thus put an end to the labor fakir. Shall send you some S. T. & L. A. literature.

P. F., YONKERS, N. Y.—To you, too, we call out: "Facts! Facts!" Look for the facts, and face them squarely. If you do you will find that in this city, and in a few other towns, the Social Democratic vote was not meant as a vote for Socialism; it was meant as a demonstration of spite against the S. L. P. Now, on spite nothing can be built. See above, the answer answer to "Real Friend, New York."

H. B. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—We have never seen or read the play "A Man Without a Country." There are some plays that may be given as Socialist propaganda. Shall communicate with some party members who are posted on such matters. They will let you know.

T. W., WINONA, MINN.—Of course, if one looks at the large number of workingmen who voted for McKinley and gave him the victory, and one believes that these millions of underfed, underclothed, and generally pinched men voted for McKinley because they were actually made to believe that their empty dinner-pails were full, then, indeed, one should despair. With such numb-sculls as such people would thus prove themselves to be nothing could be done. But we don't share your opinion. The reason those poor men voted for McKinley was a very different one. They voted for him because they labor under the economic delusion that the interests of their employers are their interests, and vice versa. Their employers said they wanted McKinley for their business, and the men supported him. In other words these men were not conscious of their class interests. Hence, you will see, the prime importance of Socialist doctrine on this score. Socialism can progress only in the measure that it succeeds in spreading the light of the class struggle principle among the workingmen.

E. C. T., ST. LOUCIS, MO.—It may be so; probably it is so; but only to a very limited extent. In all conflicts there will inevitably arise some personal feeling, some bitterness. But no one, ready to do exact justice to the premises, and posted on the doings of both sides, would charge the S. L. P. with excessiveness of severity. The S. L. P., on the contrary, deserves credit for its equanimity in the midst of all the difficulties of its position.

O. J. P., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—It is said that there are two things that can not be hidden, love and a cough. There is a third, surely. That is corrupt deals in politics.

S. C., NEW LONDON, CONN.—In the laughter of folly wisdom hears half its applause. What if these capitalist politicians laugh? What if misguided workingmen who voted for McKinley or Bryan, laugh? That surely is half the applause that the Socialist hears for his conduct. No such laughter will affect him.

R. E. T., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—There is no such city as Greater New York recognized by the postoffice department. Each of the component cities remain such on the postoffice register.

S. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Social Democratic candidate for Assembly needed 500 signatures to get on the official ballot. He got them and a few more. His vote was 190 (fully 300 signatures were furnished him by Tammany Hall.

L. H., WORCESTER, MASS.—Most assuredly the Kautsky Resolution was pro-Millerandism. The Millerand question is the abstract question of his taking a political job; the concrete question of his tolerating, by continuing in the cabinet, the cabinet's conduct in the matter of the butcheries of workingmen—all these questions were palpitating questions, uppermost in the minds of all the delegates when that resolution was up. Why, it needed no stress of the imagination to picture the shades of the workingmen, massacred with the consent of the cabinet, hovering over the congress and moaning their appeal to the delegates to be remembered and to be avenged by the defeat of the Kautsky resolution.

T., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—If your premises were correct your conclusion certainly would be. If, indeed, Bryanism were a step toward Socialism, then assuredly Debsism would be some more steps. But your premises are false, and with them fall your conclusions.

E. L. L., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Such a document would be proper it meant as part of the municipal platform of the S. L. P. Section. It would be improper as a petition merely, or implied petition to a capitalist municipal government.

L. M., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—There is a letter in this office from H. B. Fay, of Minneapolis, stating that he joined the Socialist Labor Party section of that city. [illegible] The S. L. P. will gladly welcome converts, but it will never play the role of [illegible] cab drivers who compete for a passenger by tugging at him from all directions. The members of the Party must be men who will walk in of their own free will.

H. B. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—1. Can not recall any such article. Could you not be more definite as to time?

2. No information of such private nature that it could not be used at all.

I. T. L., NEW YORK.—No; indeed, that's not the end of it. For reasons too technical to explain here, the appeal to the Court of Appeals could not yet be taken on the merits themselves of the injunction order and the subsequent order for contempt. The appeal, at this stage, could only be taken on the point that we took it on, and won. The injunction order and the order for contempt [illegible] come up before the Court of Appeals; at any rate if the Volkszeitung Corporation attempts [illegible] proceedings, the corporation will have to pay the cost of war all along.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building on Monday evening, November 26. Santer in the chair. Receipts for the week, $100.33; expenditures, $145.67.

Section Moosup, Conn., reports the expulsion of Joseph Magnan for conduct unbecoming a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

National Organizer Pepin reported on his work in Wisconsin. He has now reached Illinois, and sends encouraging accounts of his meetings.

An interesting report on the election was received from St. Louis. Malloney and Remmel were endorsed by the little group of men composing Section St. Louis, and Malloney and Remmel received 800 votes. Debs and Harriman were endorsed by the Trades and Labor Union, representing thirty thousand "organized labor," were aided by Prof. Herron, were backed up with $2,500 in cash, and polled 2,600 votes. This interesting question arises: what must be the moral basis of those 27,000 pure and simplers who voted to endorse Debs and then walked to the ballot-box and deposited a ballot for McKinley or Bryan.

Section Duluth reports the election of the following officials: Organizer, Edward Kriz; recording secretary, E. J. Dworschak; financial secretary-treasurer, J. P. Johnson; literary agent, J. H. Opperman; grievance committee, Edward Kriz, Julius Dworschak, G. W. Hillstrom; auditors, Carl Thiell, J. H. Opperman; press committee, J. H. Opperman, C. Sandby, L. Dworschak.

The party organizations are again requested to return campaign lists, as well as all unsold Paris assessment stamps.

The suggestion reaches the National Executive Committee from several parties that the sympathizers with the DAILY PEOPLE give a concrete illustration of that sympathy by making the DAILY PEOPLE a Christmas present of one dollar each. The National Executive Committee heartily agrees with the appropriateness of the suggestion. It is customary at Christmas time to give presents to those we love best. We love the DAILY PEOPLE for the friends it has won, as well as for the enemies it has made. We love it for the signal light it ever holds aloft to guide the working class to emancipation. We love it for the valiant blows it is giving to capitalism, and for the gleam of hope it carries to the factory, the workshop, and the mine. So let the dollar bills come in, and you may rest assured that the Christmas stocking of the DAILY PEOPLE will be able to hold them all.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

Official Notice.

State Committees and Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to call in, without delay, all campaign subscription lists so that the financial end of the campaign can be cleared up. They are also urged to make full returns on the stamps for Paris congress assessments, paying for what is due and returning all unsold stamps. Sections in organized States make returns to their respective State Committees; isolated Sections report directly to the undersigned.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

General Executive Board S. T. L. A.

The meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, November 23rd with the following members present: Murphy, Ebert, Katz, Wallberg and Brower. Murphy elected chairman.

Communications—One from D. A. 49 reporting the expulsion of L. A. 15 Workingmen's Publishing Assosciation for insubordination.

Action—Charter revoked.

One from L. A. 191, Allegheny City, Pa., reporting the expulsion of Frank Limbeck for treason.

Action—Indorsed.

One from L. A. 327 reporthing the expulsion of Joseph Mangan.

Action—Indorsed.

One from the organizer of L. A. 197, Peublo, Colo., requesting the return of their charter as their Financial Secretary had returned it without the knowledge of the local.

Action—Secretary instructed to return the charter.

One from Pittsburg, Kansas, with application for charter for a Mixed Allianve.

Communications were also received requesting information forwarding dues, etc.

Philadelphia, Pa., Revere, Mass., Milwaukee, Wis., Allegheny, Pa., Weir City Kan., Schenectady, N. Y., Syracus, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Hartford, Conn., Pueblo, Col., London, Ont., Ellsworth, Kan., Olneyville, R. I., Los Angeles, Cal., Mineapolis, Minn., Pittsburg, Pa Houtzdale, Boston, Mass.

Vote on amendments to constitution received from the following locals: 191, 207, 1,028, 317, 185, 190, 283, 327, 3, 274, 337, 267, 325, 268, 331 and 307. Charters granted to Mixed Trade Alliance Pittsburg, Kan.

W. T. BROWER, Sec'y.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

There will be a meeting of Section Milwaukee, Saturday evening, December 8, at Kaisers' Hall, 300 Fourth street. Every comrade should be present as there are several committees that have reports and recommendations ready for this meeting.

FRANK L. WILKE, Org.

Chicago, Ill.

COMRADES: August Palm of Sweden will speak at the following four meetings, which every comrade should endeavor to make a grand success by advertising it among the Swedish workers.

Saturday, December 1, 8 p. m.—Clifford Hall, 6,335 Halsted street.

Sunday, December 2, 2.30 p. m.—Roseland Hall, 111th street and Michigan avenue, (Roseland).

Sunday, December 2, 8 p. m.—Svea Hall, Chicago avenue and Larrabee street.

Monday, December 3, 8 p. m.—Leddy's Hall, Thirty-first street and Wentworth avenue.

All those who voted the Socialist Labor Party ticket on November 6, and are not members of Section Chicago, are requested to send their name and address to the undersigned.

Thomas Steigerwald, Organizer, 203 Illinois street.

Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago will hold a mass convention Friday, December 7, at 8 p. m., at 48 West Randolph street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different offices to be filled at the municipal election to be held next April. Every comrade is earnestly requested to be present.

THOMAS STEIGERWALD,
Organizer, 203 Illinois street.

THE LOVEN FUND,

Statement of Money Received by the Committee.

SUMERVILLE, MASS., Nov. 25.—Up to date the following sums have been received in response to the appeal published in the DAILY PEOPLE of Wednesday, November 21, for Jacob Loven:

Mrs. L. Dean, for the ladies committee of the Lynn, Mass., Section S. L. P.	$10 00
W. H. Carroll, Boston	1 00
Fred Roberts and wife, of Whitinsville, Mass	1 00
Robert Hossack, Jr., of Hudson County, N. J., Section	1 00
James Reid, Providence	1 00
"Little Billy," Newark	1 00
J. A. S., Brooklyn	1 00
W. B. Christopher and J. J. Barnioll, Schenectady	1 00
Total	$17 00

Somerville comrades sent supplies.

One contributor writes: "I send you the enclosed that you may know that the solidarity of the comrades throughout the country is O. K."

The section at its meeting last night appointed a committee to take charge of the matter as follows: T. C. Brophy, C. A. Johnson and Theo. Hellberg. The committee hopes to raise about one hundred dollars. The money already collected has been turned over to the family of Comrade Loven.

T. C. BROPHY,
17 Fremont Ave.

A Good Suggestion.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—I read the letter in the DAILY PEOPLE of last Sunday, signed by L. D., in regard to presenting the DAILY PEOPLE by each comrade with one dollar toward a Christmas gift. Reading the capitalist papers has filled me with disgust. From day to day they have misrepresented the only bona-fide workingmen's party in the United States, the fighting Socialist Labor Party. The only paper that is wholly (not owned by a trust, you know), devoted to their interests and emancipation is the peerless DAILY PEOPLE. The DAILY PEOPLE in its new form is O. K. It has just the exact news that workingmen want. Its editorials are sharp, straightforward, and to the point. Come, comrades save a dollar for an Xmas gift to the Daily People Fund.

"'Tis a rough land of rock and stone and tree,
Where breathes no castled lord nor cabin'd slave,
Where thoughts and hands and tongues are free,
And friends will find a welcome—foes a grave!"

F. A. W.

Lynn, Mass., November 26.

Donations for the Daily People.

(Week ending November 17.)

Previously acknowledged	$2,426.85
Detroit, Mich.: Tuchelski, $1.50; Richter, $2; Voss, $2; Meyer, $3.50; Hasseler, $3; Luck, $1	13.00
Jacksonville, Ill.: G. Renner, 50c; Martis, 50c; Lacy, 50c; Heimlich, 50c; Hoffman, $1.	3.00
Auburn, N. Y.: Dr. House, $2.	2.00
Albany, N. Y.: Kochendorfer, $3; Branch Albany, Workingmen's Household Fire Insurance, $3	6.00
Allegheny Co., Pa.: Marshall, 50c; Taylor, 50c	1.00
Hartford, Conn.: donated by Section, $5	5.00
Seattle, Wash.: Rudnick, 75c; Nank, 25c; Olcovich, 75c; Schreiber, 50c; Walsh, 75c; Danielson, 25; Aiken, 25c; Christensen, 25c; Volnagle, 25c; Lyckstad, 25c; Beck, 25c	4.50
Port Ludlow, Wash.: Gustafson, 25c; Cummins, 25c	.50
Cleveland, Ohio: Alzuhn, 50c; Heidenreich, 50c; Zillmer, 50c; Matthews, 30c; Walsh, 25c; Kruse, $1	3.05
Providence, R. I., Gannon, $1; Clabby, $1	2.00
San Antonio, Tex.: Bowers, 25c Federolf, 25c; Pollard, 50c; Leitner, 50c	1.50
New Haven, Conn., Serrer, 50c; Sobey, 50c; Pfirman 50c; Johnson, 25c; Arnold, 25c; Malier 50c;	2.50
Chicago, Ill.: Damm, $1; Anderson, 50c	1.50
Rockville, Conn.: Lange, 75c; Koelsch, 50c; Kittel, 55c	1.80
Hoboken, N. J.: Mende, $1; Gluntz, 50c; Schroeder, 50c; Julicher, 20c; Schmid, 10c	2.30
Essex Co., N. J.: Metz, 50c; Waltz, 25c, Vogel, 25c; Wilson, 25c; Duggan, 25c; Bloomfield Branch, 90c	2.40
Woodhaven, N. Y.: donated by Section, $5	5.00
New York: Prog. Litho. Alliance, No. 170, $2	2.00
Excelsior Literary Society, collected at meeting	3.00
14th A. D.: Steinhertz, $1; Vogt, $1	2.00
16th A. D.: Bordoch 25c.; Moskowitz, 25c; Altman, 25c; Weiss, 25c; Feidman, 50c; Platzeer, 25c; Stark, 25c; Joseph, 25c; Henschel, 25c; Wohl, 25c; Bergman, 25c; Engle, 25c; Gottlieb, 25c; M. Kleinberger, 50c; J. Kleinberger, 25c; Gottehrer, 25c; Bodenstein, 25c; Henig, 25c; Weinberger, 25c; Blank, 25c; Lederman, 50c; Goodman, 25c; bet won by Moskowitz, $1.70; bet won by Sheves, $1	8.95
18th A. D.: per Owen Diamond	5.50
19th and 21st A. D.: Mittelberg, 50c; Mahland, 50c; Eiler, 50c; Brandes, 50c; Ortlieb, 50c; Donai, 50c; Rasmussen, 50c; J. W. G., 50c; Frank, 50c; Weiman, 50c; Akins, $1; Rohde, 50c; Rosenkranz, 50c	7.00
26th A. D., Klein, $2; Yorkville Agitation Committee, per A. Klein, $1.50	5.50
28th A. D., F. Braukman, $1; M. Rosenberg, $1; A. Rosenberg, $1; Heyman, $1; Uttel, 25c.; Galinsky, 25c	5.50
30th A. D., Gillhaus, 50c.; Samuels, 50c.; Heyman, 50c.; Barthel, 50c.; Moren, 50c; Kowarsky, 25c	2.75
34th & 35th A. D., Gajewsky, 50c.; Hermansen, 50c.; Johansen, 50c.; Kinneally, 50c.; Hodes, 25c.; Crawford, 50c.	2.75
Brooklyn, 16th & 18th A. D., C. Ebert, 50c.	.50
19th A. D., Kober, $1; Poehland, Sr., 25c.; Poehland, Jr., 25c.	1.50
20th A. D., Mueller, 50c.; Cash, 50c.; Zoeller, 25c.; Stegeman, 50c.; Reuter, $1; Forbes, 50c.	3.00
	$2,533.85

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,248.79
Colorado State Committee, ½, on list 524	7.25
ditto, ½ on list 529	2.25
ditto, ½ on list 350	2.25
Section Cleveland, Ohio, per J. F. Malloney	5.00
Texas State Committee, ½ on lists 446, 448, 449, 451 and 452	17.50
Total	$1,283.04

Note 1.—In the issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE of November 3rd, the amount of $3 is given as having been collected by J. R. Pepin, from Section Paducah, Ky. It should have read $6.70; the total given is correct.

Note 2.—Sections and State Committees are urged to call in all lists for this fund, many of which are still outstanding, and return the same with funds collected. Sections in organized states make returns to their respecfive State Committees.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

Daily People General Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$14,797.98
Received for Minor Fund from: collection among company at Mr. Cutler's home, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1.06; Section New Haven, Conn., $1.60; Socialist Propaganda Society, San Francisco, Cal., $10.	12.66
	$14,810.64

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer Daily People Committee.

Every Workingman Should Have a Portrait of

Karl Marx

the man who made Socialism a Science, and who first marshaled the forces of the Working Class for the overthrow of Capitalism. We have recently published a beautiful

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT

IN BLACK AND TINT

of the great teacher of Modern Socialism. This portrait is the work of one of the foremost lithographic artists in New York (a member of Local Alliance No. 170, S. T. & L. A.), who contributed his work gratis for the benefit of the Party, thus enabling us to sell the portrait at the low price of

THIRTY CENTS.

Five to ten copies, 20 cents each.
Over ten copies, 15 cents each.

New York Labor News Company,
2 to 6 New Reade St., New York.

"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2—6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One year	$1.50
Six months	75
Three months	40
Two months (trial subscription)	10

Sample copies free.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. see when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

To the Sections, Party Members, Readers of The "Daily People," and All Persons Interested in Spreading the Truth of Socialism, and in Making the Principles of New Trades Unionism Known:

The Debate

between a member of the Socialist Labor Party and a member of the Social Democratic Party brought into vivid relief the dividing line between truth and falsehood, right and wrong. If you wish to help in spreading the light you should purchase the

DAILY PEOPLE,

For Sunday, Dec. 2d.

It will contain a verbatim report of the debate, an exact transcript of what both speakers said. Daniel DeLeon spoke for the Socialist Labor Party; Job Harriman was his opponent. You can find no better propoganda material than this debate. It covers all the points in dispute. It is the most unmerciful flaying that a bogus, fraudulent and criminal organization ever received.

In addition to this, the debate will be republished in the

WEEKLY PEOPLE,

Of December 8.

This is your chance to do effective work. The sections throughout the country should order them by the thousands, and should see to it that they are thoroughly and systematically distributed. Those who oppose us; those who condemn us; those who antagonize us, are answered, are put to shame, by the stirring words of our speaker.

There Will Also Be Other Articles of Note.

We shall make this edition of especial strength because we realize that more copies of it are going into the hands of the working class that any edition we have yet gotten out.

It will cover the whole range of Socialist activity. Every article will be written with a view to propaganda. Every article will be written by a master of his subject. Every article will be calculated to spread the light and make friends for our cause.

The prices of the WEEKLY will be as follows:

100 Copies at One Cent a Copy.

100—500 Copies at Three Fourths of a Cent a Copy.

500 Copies or Over, One Half Cent a Copy.

Get in your order at once. We must have them so there will be no disappointment. If you wish copies be sure you send as quick as you can. Roll up a record-breaking edition. It is the most momentuous number we have yet published. Orders must be accompanied by cash.

Socialistische

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SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

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WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District; 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

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SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 435

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along 481

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